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NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OF ECONOMIC STABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT



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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

available through the United Nations~~7~~
and the specialized agencies



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF ECONOMIC STABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT
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PREFACE

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have assumed, through their basic charters or articles of agreement and various resolutions adopted by their governing bodies, certain broad responsibilities for helping their Members to obtain the technical assistance needed in connexion with their economic development. To carry out these responsibilities, they have created machinery within their organizations, initiated studies of the types of assistance required, and provided, on many different occasions, the technical advice or other assistance for which requests were received.

From time to time Member countries have sought information concerning the technical help that may be obtained from or through the United Nations and associated international agencies and the channels through which such aid may be obtained. In this publication the Secretary-General of the United Nations has undertaken to provide a review of the various forms of technical assistance directly related to economic development that are available through the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of the responsibilities assumed by the several agencies for rendering such assistance, and of the experiences and plans of the several agencies in this field.

For the purpose of this review, "technical assistance" has been considered broadly to include such activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, exclusive of the provision of funds and relief supplies, as are designed primarily to assist Member countries in their economic development.

The first two chapters of this review describe briefly the types of technical assistance provided by or through the several international agencies.

Chapters III through XII describe the types of technical assistance available in each of a number of fields directly related to economic development and the experience of each agency in rendering assistance in these fields.

Since the preparation of this report, the General Assembly, at the first part of its third session, adopted a resolution which provides for appropriation of funds for rendering technical assistance for economic development by the United Nations. The resolution instructs the Secretary-General, in agreement with Governments concerned, on the basis of requests received from Member Governments, and where appropriate, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to arrange for (a) the organization of international teams of experts, for the purpose of advising Governments in connexion with their economic development programmes; (b) the provision of fellowships for study outside the country; (c) the training of local technicians within the country by promoting visits of experts; and to provide (d) facilities to assist Governments in obtaining various technical services which may be needed in connexion with economic development. The full text of the resolution is reproduced in Appendix 1 at the end of this volume.

The General Assembly appropriated \$288,000 for the calendar year 1949 for the purpose of carrying out the technical assistance functions described.

Appendix 2 contains the names and addresses of the principal executive officers of the agencies, to whom further enquiries or requests with respect to particular forms of technical assistance may be directed.

This review of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies was planned and executed by the Division of Economic Stability and Development of the Department of Economic Affairs. In carrying out the study the Department was assisted at every point by the specialized agencies, without whose help the study could not have been made.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained herein is up to date and correct. In a sphere in which functions and experience are steadily developing, however, it is extremely difficult to prepare a current review which is complete and presents experience to date in proper perspective. In the event that errors have occurred or that there has been any failure adequately to describe technical assistance currently being rendered, the Department assumes full responsibility.

DAVID OWEN

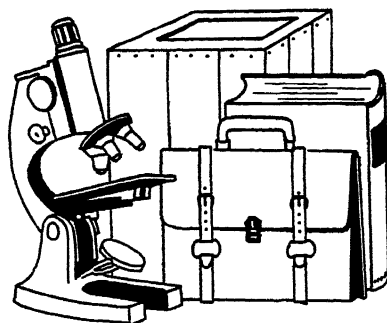
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C H A P T E R I

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Many different forms of technical assistance are now available through the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Technical missions or teams of experts to deal with a wide variety of problems can be organized and sent to countries requesting such service. Certain types of equipment and supplies can be provided to meet urgent needs. In some cases nationals of Member countries can be provided with opportunities for training at home or abroad. International conferences or committees can be convened for the exchange of technical information and for advice on particular subjects. Information on and special studies of resources and their utilization, techniques of development, sources of information and other questions arising in the course of the development process can be made available. Each of these forms of assistance is designed to meet a particular need under a given set of circumstances.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of both national resources and the resources of the international agencies Member countries will, of course, consider the several alternatives available and decide which is best adapted to their own needs.

Technical Missions

The United Nations and the specialized agencies are prepared to provide or organize technical missions to Member countries to advise on problems of development involving the whole or separate branches of the national economy.

To illustrate, the United Nations has recently undertaken to arrange, at the request of the Haitian Government and with the co-operation of the specialized agencies, a technical mission to Haiti:

"To examine the problems of and the conditions affecting the economic development of Haiti primarily in the fields of agriculture, industry and related activities, having regard to the inter-related economic and social problems bearing, in particular, on the improvement of health and education;

"In the light of this examination and in taking cognizance of related government programmes or plans, to formulate proposals as to practicable measures, including those of a public finance nature, designed to promote the economic development of the country;" and

"To appraise the needs in terms of organizational arrangements and technical assistance implied by the measures proposed."

Under an agreement reached with the Haitian Government, this mission will be made up of experts mainly drawn from the staffs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The mission will include experts in the fields of agriculture, industrial development, public finance and administrative organization, banking and credit, public health and education. It will remain in Haiti for approximately two months during the latter part of 1948.

Technical missions sent out to date by the United Nations and the specialized agencies have ranged in size from one to a dozen persons, the size depending on the scope of the mission's work. In general, only a few experts have been included in missions sent out to deal with problems lying wholly within a single branch of development, whereas ten or more experts have been included in missions dealing with many aspects of the national economies concerned.

The functions of missions may be advisory, educational, or both. Many of the missions sent out to date have undertaken only to advise governments on technical questions; a few have been concerned exclusively with the provision of technical training; and a number

have provided both technical advice to governments and demonstrations or lectures to individuals in particular fields.

Technical missions are available for assistance in almost all branches of economic development. The nature of missions available in various branches of development, and the agencies through which they may be obtained are described in succeeding chapters.

The conditions under which technical missions are available through the international organizations differ somewhat as between agencies. In general, however, they are available only upon request to the appropriate international organization and are subject to direct negotiation between Member Governments and the Secretary-General or equivalent executive head of the international organization concerned.

Equipment and Supplies

A limited amount of assistance is available from certain international organizations in the form of equipment and supplies to meet particularly urgent needs. In the past this has consisted largely of medical supplies and equipment, laboratory and teaching equipment, and seed. It has included also urgently needed publications. The resources of the international organizations for this type of assistance are, however, extremely limited. Most of the funds utilized for this purpose in the past have been residual funds taken over from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a source now nearing exhaustion.

Technical Research and Technical Information

A substantial amount of assistance is available in the form of technical information and analyses disseminated through:

- (a) International clearance centres;
- (b) Periodic or occasional publications on particular aspects of economic development;
- (c) Laboratories for the investigation of particular problems.

The Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the World Health Organization (WHO) provides an example of the international clearance centre. Under its constitutional authority "to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services," WHO has continued since 1 January 1947 the epidemiological intelligence services of the League of Nations Health Organization and the International Office of Public

Health. At the Technical Office in Geneva, a staff of epidemiologists gathers and collates reports from all parts of the world concerning the incidence and spread of the five "treaty" diseases — plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus and yellow fever — and data from many regions on a number of other communicable diseases. Statistics on epidemics, together with reports and analyses prepared by members of the staff, are published in the *Weekly Epidemiological Record* and the monthly *Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report*. A WHO station at Singapore gathers epidemiological reports from an area extending from Vladivostok to Cape Town, and from Dunedin, New Zealand, to Alexandria, Egypt. These reports are disseminated by cable and printed bulletins, and are also broadcast on regular schedules from eleven radio stations.

The findings of special technical studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies are issued from time to time in the form of reports, pamphlets, periodicals or motion pictures. They range from detailed instructions for dealing with a particular problem of development, for example, the monograph, *Using Salty Land*, prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization, to world-wide surveys of plans, programmes and agencies for economic development such as the United Nations publication *Economic Development in Selected Countries: Plans, Programmes and Agencies*. The motion picture *First Steps*, prepared by the United Nations, exemplifies another form of technical study in the closely related field of social welfare.

Two types of laboratory are involved in the laboratory programmes of the international organizations, one concerned with the problems of a particular region, the other serving as a centre of world research on problems in a particular field.

The regional laboratory is exemplified by the International Hylean Amazon Institute, being established in Brazil to co-ordinate research on life in the tropics, and by the FAO field research centres in the Near East, set up to investigate certain problems of particular interest to Member countries in that area, among them problems of deep-well irrigation, irrigated crops, sheep breeding, and drainage.

The World Health Organization and the United Nations have been particularly concerned with the world type of laboratory. WHO is establishing in England an International Influenza Centre whose functions include, *inter alia*, specification of the serological types involved





for the possible preparation of common antigenic vaccines. In connexion with the standardization of biologicals (e.g., vaccines and vitamins), WHO grants subsidies to the State Serum Institute at Copenhagen and the laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hampstead (London), which prepare and distribute the standard substances on behalf of the Organization. This continues an arrangement made by the League of Nations Health Organization.

International Training

In addition to the technical training they have provided through missions, the international organizations have undertaken a number of measures to increase opportunities for international training. They have obtained or provided fellowships for study abroad; they have made provision for in-service training of the nationals of Member States; they have set up regional schools and courses of instruction; and they have initiated arrangements for international exchange of research personnel.

Several hundred fellowships and study-grants will be made available by or through the international organizations during 1948 in such diversified fields as cinema and radio education, librarianship, pediatrics, dentistry, social welfare services, and art and music education.

Some of the international organizations have set up regional education centres, either in the form of regional seminars or as regional institutes, more permanent in nature.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has taken steps to promote the exchange of technical research personnel by setting up a Bureau for the Exchange of Persons and also by establishing Field Science Co-operation Offices in Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Nanking and New Delhi for contact in science and research.

The international agencies are now taking further steps to increase opportunities for international training. In addition to the programmes described above, they propose:

(a) To conduct additional regional schools and seminars, particularly in the fields of social welfare and agriculture.

(b) Co-ordination of fellowship programmes with a view to making them more effective. In this connexion, they are contemplating preparation of a *Handbook* on available fellowships.

(c) Study of the barriers which impede the interchange of persons between and among nations, special attention being given to such

barriers as inadequacies of transport facilities, difficulties of currency exchange, and restrictive laws and regulations in Member States.

International Conferences, Committees and Panels

A substantial amount of technical information and assistance in economic development is available through international conferences convened by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

These conferences are broadly of two types. The first is the conference convened specifically and solely for the purpose of exchange of technical information. This type is exemplified by the World Statistical Congress convened in Washington in 1947, the International Meeting on Tropical Housing held in Caracas in 1947, and the International Conference on Balance of Payments Statistics held in Washington in 1947.

Other international conferences of a similar character have been scheduled for the future, among them, for example, the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. This conference, to be held in May-June 1949, is being convened by the United Nations at the direction of the Economic and Social Council and in collaboration with the specialized agencies. The purpose of this conference is to exchange information on techniques in the entire field of resource conservation and utilization.

The second, more common type of conference is that called for the purpose of exchanging technical information on specific problems and recommending, on the basis thereof, international or national actions to solve these problems. Such conferences are held by almost all international organizations, most of which have established technical committees, sub-committees and working parties for handling specific problems. Examples of this type of conference are afforded by the Economic Commission for Europe, a regional commission of the Economic and Social Council. This Commission has established some fifty subsidiary bodies dealing with various technical problems connected with the expansion of production and exchange of coal, timber, steel, electric power, various raw materials and types of equipment, and the development and improvement of transport.

The extent to which these two types of conference are utilized to further the development of specific branches of the economy is discussed briefly under appropriate chapter headings elsewhere in this review.



CHAPTER I I

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

The provision of technical assistance to Member Governments is recognized as one of the major responsibilities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Implicit in the Charter of the United Nations, it has been specifically acknowledged in various actions taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations. The specialized agencies, too, in their constitutions and subsequent acts, have accepted technical assistance as one of their primary functions.



The United Nations

The broadest responsibility for assistance in economic development rests with the United Nations and its advisory organs. This responsibility stems from certain Articles of the Charter and certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Article 55 of the Charter provides that the United Nations shall promote, *inter alia*, "conditions of economic and social progress and

development". Article 66 provides, among other things, that the Economic and Social Council "may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations . . ." and "shall perform such other functions . . . as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly". Article 76 establishes as a basic objective in connexion with the trusteeship system "to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories . . .".

Responsibility for rendering assistance is further defined in a General Assembly resolution dated 14 December 1946, which refers to the Economic and Social Council for study "the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member nations who desire this assistance"¹ [resolution 52 (I)].

The Economic and Social Council has established a number of functional bodies and assigned to them specific responsibilities related to economic development. Among these bodies are:

(a) An Economic and Employment Commission, one of whose major functions is to advise the Council on problems of economic development and progress with special regard to the problems of less-developed areas. To assist in its work, the Commission was directed to establish a Sub-Commission on Economic Development [resolutions 1/6 and 2/5];

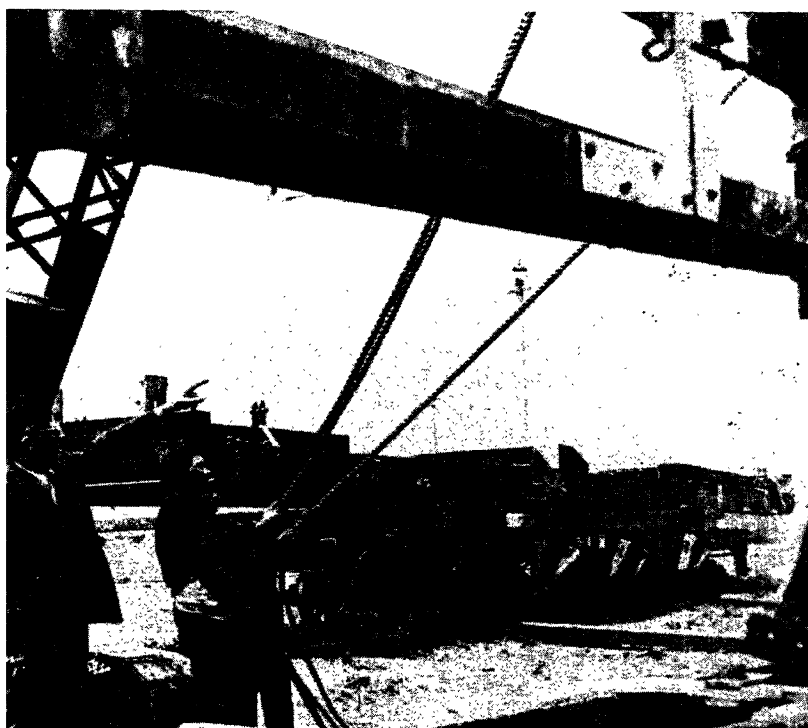
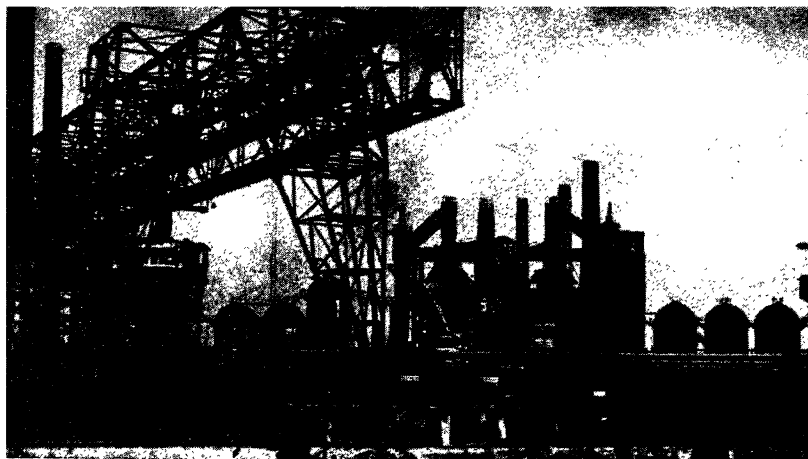
(b) A Statistical Commission whose terms of reference include, *inter alia*, assistance to the Council "in promoting the development of national statistics . . ." [resolution 1/8 and 2/8];

(c) A Fiscal Commission which "is authorized to assist any Member Government of the United Nations on . . . public finance, particularly in its legal, administrative and technical aspects . . . upon the request of that Government" [resolution 2 (III)];

(d) A Social Commission whose terms of reference provide that it shall, *inter alia*, ". . . advise the Council on practical measures that may be needed in the social field" [resolution 2/10].

The Economic and Social Council has also established a number of

¹ Another resolution [58 (I)] adopted by the General Assembly during its first session transferred certain functions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to the United Nations and established specific responsibilities for the provision of technical assistance in the field of social welfare.



regional bodies with responsibilities in the field of development. These include the Economic Commission for Europe [resolution 36 (IV)], the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East [resolution 37 (IV)] and the Economic Commission for Latin America [resolution 106 (VI)]. The regional commissions are empowered to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for raising the level of economic activity within their respective areas. They are also empowered to undertake or sponsor, as appropriate, investigations and studies of economic and technological problems of member countries and territories.

The Economic Commission for Europe, in turn, has established Technical Committees for Coal, Steel, Timber, Inland Transport, Electric Power, Manpower, and Industry and Materials and *ad hoc* Committees on Industrial Development and Trade and on Agricultural Problems. These committees have established, as occasion required, some two-score sub-committees and working parties to deal with such subjects as mining equipment, transport equipment, rolling stock, development of power resources, fertilizers and alkalis, conveyor belts and housing.

The Economic Commission for Europe has also established an *ad hoc* Committee on Agricultural Problems of common concern to the Commission and to the Food and Agriculture Organization to "determine those problems militating against the development and rehabilitation of European agriculture, the solution of which will be facilitated by co-operative measures on the part of FAO and ECE". The Executive Secretary of the Commission has been authorized "to convene, on the basis of the findings of the *ad hoc* Committee and in consultation with the Director General of FAO, working parties on specific matters in the above category which require immediate action . . .".

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has sought to strengthen its activities in the field of economic development by establishing a Working Party on Industrial Development, by expediting "the establishment of an office or other suitable machinery for carrying out a programme for the promotion of technical training facilities within the region, the exchange of trainees both within and without the region, and the use of expert assistance by Governments," and, pending formal agreement on the more permanent machinery, providing for the creation of a working section to promote

the same ends. It has recommended, and the Economic and Social Council has since approved [resolutions 144 and 147 (VII)], the creation of a Bureau of Flood Control and the convening of an early meeting of inland transport experts of countries in the Far East.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) adopted at its first session a resolution authorizing the Executive Secretary to undertake "a preliminary study of the needs of Latin American countries for technical and administrative personnel, means and facilities, and their present availability including the facilities for technical training" [resolution of 25 June 1948]. The Commission has also called for establishment of an ECLA/FAO joint working party, drawn from the Secretariats of the two organizations for the study of co-ordinated action to increase food production in Latin America.

General policy concerning the conditions under which technical assistance shall be rendered to members is set forth in resolution 27 (IV) of 28 March 1947, which provides that the Economic and Employment Commission, "in carrying out its functions in regard to technical and other assistance to any country, should be guided by the principle that such assistance should not be used for the purpose of exploitation or of obtaining political and other advantages exclusively for countries rendering such assistance".

Other resolutions of the Economic and Social Council in furtherance of programmes of technical assistance for economic development² include:

(a) A resolution instructing the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish machinery within the Secretariat designed to provide, among other things, "assistance to Member Governments which seek expert advice in securing, on terms mutually agreed upon, such advice, particularly in the form of teams of experts who would study specific problems and recommend appropriate practical solutions for

² A resolution concerning technical assistance in the related field of social welfare was adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session. In this resolution the Secretary-General is requested to arrange for study of:

"Methods of furnishing advice and information and providing experts for countries which request such assistance, with a view to helping them to organize the administration of their social services, including the training of social workers; and

"How a long-term welfare training programme of assistance to Governments may be developed, and how international training fellowships may be established" [resolution 43 (IV)].

the consideration of the Member Governments concerned" [resolution 51 (IV)].

(b) Another resolution [139 (VII)], based on the provisions that had been made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for rendering technical assistance to Member countries, in which the Council:

"Informs those countries which require expert assistance in connexion with their economic development programmes that the Secretary-General of the United Nations may, upon request, arrange for the organization of international teams consisting of experts provided by or through the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the purpose of advising them in connexion with their economic development programmes,

"Instructs the Secretary-General to make this resolution formally known to the Member countries and to transmit with it:

"a) Copies of the resolutions referred to above, and

"b) Any other documents which will help those Governments to know what kind of expert assistance may be available to them from or through the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the terms under which it may be available to them"; and

"Draws attention to the expert assistance which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, in so far as they are severally concerned, may be able to make available with respect to the institution and expansion of elementary and technical education, vocational training, and the dissemination of technical literature."

(c) A resolution requesting the Secretary-General "to take appropriate measures to build up a fiscal information service, for the purpose of providing authoritative information on fiscal problems which may be referred to the Commission by Member Governments, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, other organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and [certain] non-governmental agencies . . ." and "to arrange to make available, on request, technical advice, information and assistance on fiscal matters coming within the terms of reference of the Fiscal Commission, to the Economic and Social Council, its other commissions, and other organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and Member Governments, with special reference, in the case of economically less advanced countries, to means

of facilitating their development and raising their standards of living . . ." [resolution 67 (V)].

(d) A resolution inviting the Secretary-General of the United Nations "to consult UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned and to submit to the Economic and Social Council . . . a general report on the problem of establishing United Nations Research Laboratories" [resolution 22 (III)].

(e) A subsequent resolution [160 (VII)] on the foregoing subject, based upon an interim report submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General, which invites the Secretary-General:

"To communicate to all Governments the Council's desire to have the problem of establishing international United Nations Research Laboratories discussed by the governing bodies of all the important national scientific institutions for higher education and research, and to be apprised of their findings through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"To send a like communication to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned and to the leading international scientific organizations;

"To form, during next year, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a small committee of experts in the basic sciences (exact, natural and social) to examine, in consultation with the specialized agencies, the question of the possible establishment of international research laboratories, including the advisability of, and appropriate procedure for, convening an international conference of scientists with instructions to submit a general report to the Council on this subject;

"To submit to the Council in due course this preparatory committee's report and the result of the further consultations referred to in the first two paragraphs above."

(f) A resolution inviting the Statistical Commission to consider " . . . how statistically under-developed countries requiring assistance in remedying deficiencies of statistical data can be helped to improve their basic statistical services" and requesting the Secretary-General " . . . to collect any necessary data on existing statistical deficiencies and possible remedial measures to facilitate early consideration of the problem by the Commission" [resolution 149 (VII)].

In another section of the same resolution the Council recommends

“that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other interested specialized agencies, the International Statistical Institute and other appropriate international organizations, arrange for (a) a survey of the needs for education and training in statistics and the formulation of an international programme to meet these needs; (b) a report on the means by which such a programme may be put into effect”.

(g) A resolution recommending that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with certain other agencies, “prepare a study concerning the development of international facilities for the promotion of the science of administration . . .” [resolution 132 (VI)].

(h) A resolution recommending that the Secretary-General take appropriate action to further the efforts of Member Governments in respect of surveys and mapping “by promoting the exchange of technical information and other means, including the preparation of a study on modern cartographic methods and development of uniform international standards” [resolution 131 (VI)].

(i) A resolution approving the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs “to offer [certain countries] on request such technical assistance as they may require with a view to the re-establishing of national control at pre-war levels” [resolution 49 (IV)].

Actions taken by the United Nations pursuant to the foregoing resolutions are described in subsequent chapters of this report.



The International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation (ILO), created in 1919, was brought into relationship with and established as a specialized agency of the United Nations by action of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of ILO late in 1946.

In the declaration annexed to its constitution, the ILO Conference “recognises the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organisation to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve,” *inter alia*, “raising of standards of living”, the provision

“... of facilities for training . . . of labour”, “adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations”, “the provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture” and “the assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity”.

The constitution of the International Labour Organisation also gives ILO explicit authority to accord to Governments at their request all appropriate assistance in connexion with the framing of laws and regulations for the improvement of administrative practices and systems of inspection.

The field of action of the ILO is thus a wide one. It includes manpower organization, labour legislation, industrial health, safety and welfare, industrial relations, social security, and various branches of statistics, and extends to industry, commerce, agriculture, and all forms of transport. A large proportion of the activity of the ILO has been directed to the framing of conventions and recommendations on labour and social legislation, mainly the regulation of conditions of work and the organization of social security. The organization has also been concerned with questions having a direct relation to economic development, including such matters as vocational training and the long-range planning of public works programmes.

Structurally, the ILO consists of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body and a Secretariat known as the International Labour Office. The work of the Conference and of the Governing Body is prepared and supplemented by that of regional conferences, industrial committees and analogous bodies and such special conferences as may from time to time be thought necessary.

The International Labour Conference has no legislative powers but may adopt conventions and recommendations bearing on economic development, among other things. To date the Conference has adopted ninety conventions and eight-three recommendations which constitute, together, an international code of labour standards available for the guidance of Governments in the framing of their social legislation. Some of the recommendations are of particular interest, for they deal with international co-operation in respect of public works, the national planning of public works, vocational training and co-operation between States relating to the recruitment, placement and working conditions of migratory labour.

Various expert committees and technical and regional conferences



are convened by ILO from time to time to consider such matters as the administration of medical and pharmaceutical benefits under sickness insurance schemes, curative and preventive action by invalidity, old-age, widows' and orphans' insurance, the evaluation of permanent incapacity under workmen's compensation and invalidity insurance schemes, and the investment of the funds of social insurance institutions.

Expert committees have also been set up by ILO to consider and give advice to the organization and to member Governments on questions affecting employment and labour. Among these the following are of particular interest: eight Industrial Committees dealing respectively with Coal Mines, Inland Transport, Iron and Steel, Metal Trades, Textiles, Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works, Petroleum, and the Chemical Industries; Advisory Committees on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, Co-operatives, and Juvenile Work; Correspondence Committees on Accident Prevention, Industrial Hygiene, Women's Work, and Recreation; the International Development Works Committee, and the Committee of Statistical Experts.

The activities of ILO with respect to the responsibilities described above are detailed in chapters VI, VII, VIII and IX.



***The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations***

Responsibility for assistance in the development of agricultural, forest and fishery resources devolves upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Broad responsibilities in these fields are established by the organization's constitution which states, in the preamble, that the purposes of the organization include:

"Raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions,

"Securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products,

"Bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy."

Paragraph 3 of article I of the FAO constitution provides specifically for technical assistance, stating that it shall be the function of the organization:

"To furnish such technical assistance as Governments may request;

"To organize, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfil the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture; and

"Generally, to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the Organization . . ."

The agency through which these responsibilities are carried out consists of an International Conference made up of representatives of member countries; a Council to represent the Conference between sessions; a number of international advisory bodies made up of experts in various branches of agriculture, forestry, fishery or related fields; a large number of national FAO committees; and a secretariat.

The Conference, besides determining organization policy and adopting conventions and recommendations, may establish technical, regional and special committees and, under article VI, paragraph 2, of the constitution, "may convene general, technical, regional or other special conferences . . .". It has arranged a number of such conferences, described elsewhere in this review.

The deliberations of the Conference are supplemented by the work of standing and *ad hoc* advisory committees. Of the former there are six, concerned respectively with Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Nutrition, Economics and Marketing, and Statistics. *Ad hoc* technical committees have been set up from time to time to consider specific problems and make recommendations for action.

The National Committees of the Food and Agriculture Organization are unique among the international agencies. Set up by member Governments at the suggestion of FAO, they effect liaison between member countries and FAO by:

Preparation of the annual progress and programme report;

Provision of answers to inquiries made by FAO;

Preparation of material for the national delegation to FAO conferences and meetings;

Liaison with non-official national organizations and institutions concerned with the work of FAO;

- Dissemination of information about FAO;
 - Reception of and assistance to technical missions and individual officers sent to the country by FAO;
 - Assisting FAO to establish contact with scientific workers and technical experts;
 - Ensuring that the Government makes the fullest possible use of the services of FAO and furnishes the organization with any available material that may be useful for its work.
- FAO performance in respect of the responsibilities outlined above is detailed in chapters III, IV, V, VI and IX.



*The United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was created "for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind . . ."

In article I of the UNESCO constitution, this objective is visualized, in part, in terms of assistance to member Governments. Paragraph (b) of article I provides that the organization will collaborate "with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities". In paragraph (c), the Organization undertakes, *inter alia*:

"Recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions;

". . . encouraging . . . the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;

". . . initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them."

Structurally, the organization includes a General Conference, an Executive Board and a secretariat. The General Conference is composed

of representatives of States that are members of the organization. Its principal responsibilities are to determine policies, adopt conventions and recommendations, and take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.

Article VII of the UNESCO constitution, governing the relationship between UNESCO and National Commissions created to provide liaison between UNESCO and member Governments, provides that "the organization may, on the request of a member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work".

Provision for international conferences is made in article IV of the UNESCO constitution which provides, in section B.3, that "the General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge".

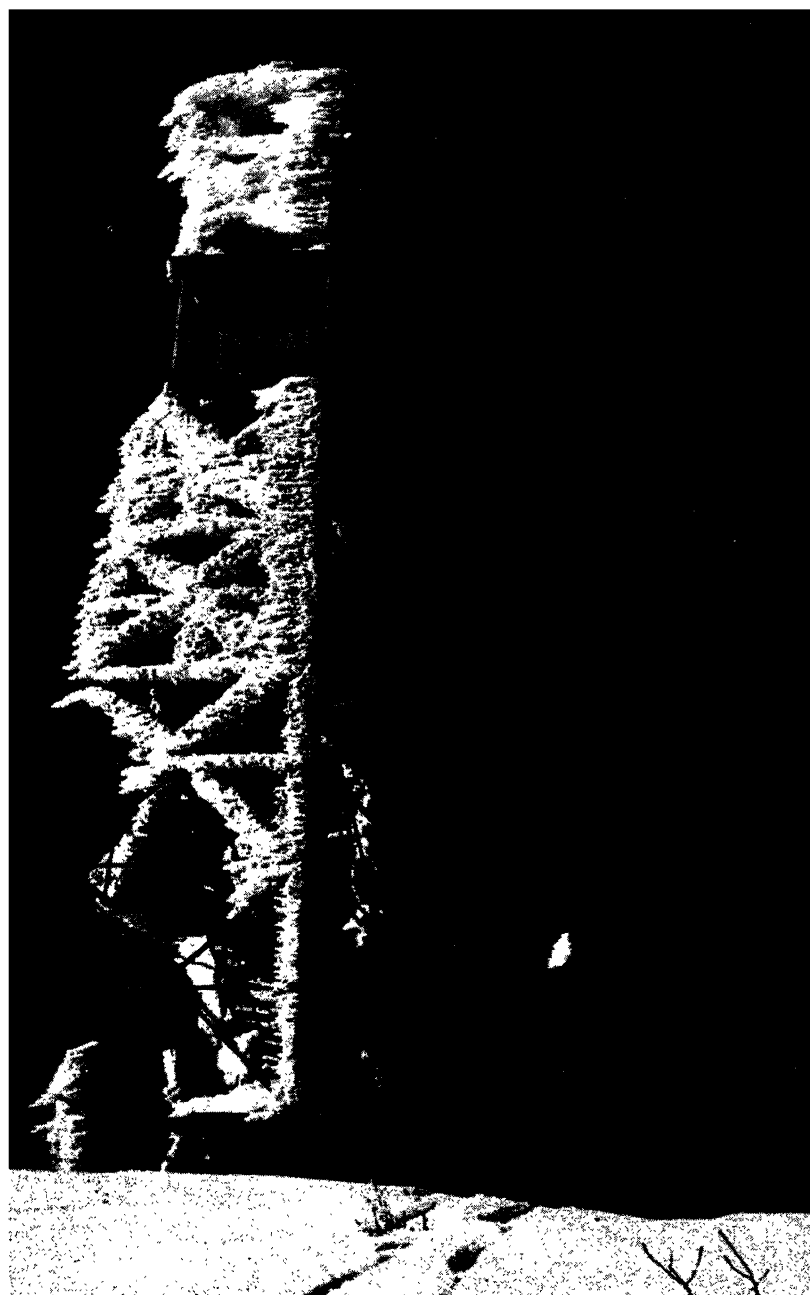
The principal activities and plans of UNESCO in respect of the responsibilities outlined above are described in chapter VII of this Report.



*The International
Civil Aviation
Organization*

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has broad responsibilities in the field of air transportation. The first ICAO Assembly, held in May 1947, confirmed the statement of the Council that the International Civil Aviation Organization, through its Council, is the responsible international body to evaluate the adequacy of existing air navigation facilities and services, to ascertain the additional requirements for the operation of international air services, and to initiate expeditious action to meet these requirements.

The responsibilities of ICAO for development in this field are set forth in article 44 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation which provides that the aims and objectives of the organization are "to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to," *inter alia*:



“Insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world;

“Encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation;

“Promote generally the development of all aspects of international civil aeronautics.”

The extension of technical assistance to member States is provided for in articles 55, 57, 69, 71 and 74 of the Convention. Article 55 states, in part, that the ICAO Council may “conduct research into all aspects of air transport and air navigation which are of international importance, communicate the results of its research to the contracting States, and facilitate the exchange of information between contracting States on air transport and air navigation matters”.

Part (c) of article 57 provides that the Air Navigation Commission shall “advise the Council concerning the collection and communication to the contracting States of all information which it considers necessary and useful for the advancement of air navigation”.

Article 69 provides that the Council shall, under certain circumstances, “consult with the State directly concerned, and other States affected, with a view to finding means by which the situation may be remedied, and may make recommendations for that purpose”.

Article 71 provides that the Council may, if a contracting State so requests, “agree to provide, man, maintain, and administer any or all of the airports and other air navigation facilities, including radio and meteorological services, required in its territory for the safe, regular, efficient and economical operation of the international air services of the other contracting States, and may specify just and reasonable charges for the use of the facilities provided”.

Under article 74 the Council may, in providing air navigation facilities, furnish technical assistance in the supervision and operation of certain air navigation facilities at the request of a contracting State.

A detailed statement of ICAO principles and policies in respect of assistance to member countries is given in resolution A1-65, which provides:

“That financial and technical aid through ICAO for furthering the provision of air navigation facilities and services adequate for the safe, regular, efficient and economical operation of international air services will be rendered, under the terms of chapter XV of the Convention, in

accordance with the basic principles and general policy laid down in Annex I to this resolution;

"That the Council will draft appropriate amendments to the Convention, for the consideration of the next Assembly, to extend explicitly the provisions of chapter XV to include areas of undetermined sovereignty, the high seas and the territories of non-contracting States."

An annex to this resolution lists, *inter alia*, the facilities and services for which assistance may be provided, the basic principles in accordance with which aid will be rendered, and the policies by which the Council will be guided in relation to finance, to the construction, operation and maintenance of air navigation facilities or services, to training of personnel, and to questions of procedure.

The technical assistance rendered to member countries to date by ICAO is described in chapter VI of this report.



The International Monetary Fund

The particular interest of the International Monetary Fund in economic development is defined in article I of the Fund's Articles of Agreement, which provides that one purpose of the Fund is "to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income and to the development of the productive resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy".

Article I also provides the legal background for technical assistance in stating that one purpose of the Fund is "to promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems".

The Fund is prepared to give members advice regarding monetary and banking policy and organization. Derived from its primary functions of promoting monetary co-operation and providing short-term credit facilities, the role of the Fund may be regarded as that of a specialized adviser on the monetary and banking prerequisites of a successful development policy.

The technical assistance rendered to Members by the Fund is described in chapter XI.



The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The primary function of the International Bank is to provide funds for economic development, either by direct loans or the guarantee of private loans and investments. Incident thereto, however, the Bank has found it advisable to perform certain technical advisory functions.

The Bank's Second Annual Report states that, "while the Bank cannot undertake to furnish technical assistance from its own staff on any large scale, it can help its member nations to select and procure the necessary private technicians". In the same report the Bank points out that there exist "a number of deterrents to the free flow of . . . foreign technical, managerial and administrative skills, to the under-developed nations", and states that "if the Bank, by the use of its resources, its influence, and the technical specialists on its staff, can help to remove some of these deterrents, it will have achieved an important task in the development field". The Bank also "would be willing and anxious to contribute, whether by provision of personnel from its staff or otherwise", toward the solution of certain credit and budgetary problems that deter development.

The activities of the Bank in providing assistance to members are detailed in chapter XI.



The International Telecommunications Union

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has responsibilities for development activities in the field of radio, telephonic and telegraphic communication. As set forth in article 3 of the International Telecommunications Convention, they include promotion of the develop-

ment of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public.

* Provision of technical assistance in this field is covered by article 3, part 2 (*d*) of the Convention, which specifies that the Union undertake studies, formulate recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all members and associate members.

Article 6 of the ITU Convention provides that the International Frequency Registration Board, a permanent organ of the Union, shall, *inter alia*, "furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur".

Article 8 provides that International Consultative Committees for Telegraph, Telephone and Radio, three other permanent organs of the Union, shall "study technical, operating and tariff questions . . ." and "issue recommendations on them".

The General Secretariat of the Union, provided for in article 9 of the Convention, is responsible for a number of measures that should be of assistance to members in the development of national telecommunications; among these are directives to:

"Publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union;

"Collect and publish, in suitable form, data both national and international regarding telecommunication throughout the world;

"Collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to Members and Associate Members regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and especially the best possible use of radio frequencies so as to diminish interference;

"Publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication."

The actions taken by ITU to carry out these responsibilities are described in chapter VI.



The World Health Organization

The objective of the World Health Organization (WHO) is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". The Organization recognizes that one of the best means of attaining this objective is through the provision of technical assistance in as many fields as possible and the dissemination of technical knowledge relating to every aspect of health.

Practically all the functions of the organization, under its constitution, relate to technical assistance in one form or another. The constitution specifies, for example, that the organization shall undertake:

"To act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

"To assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;

"To furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of Governments;

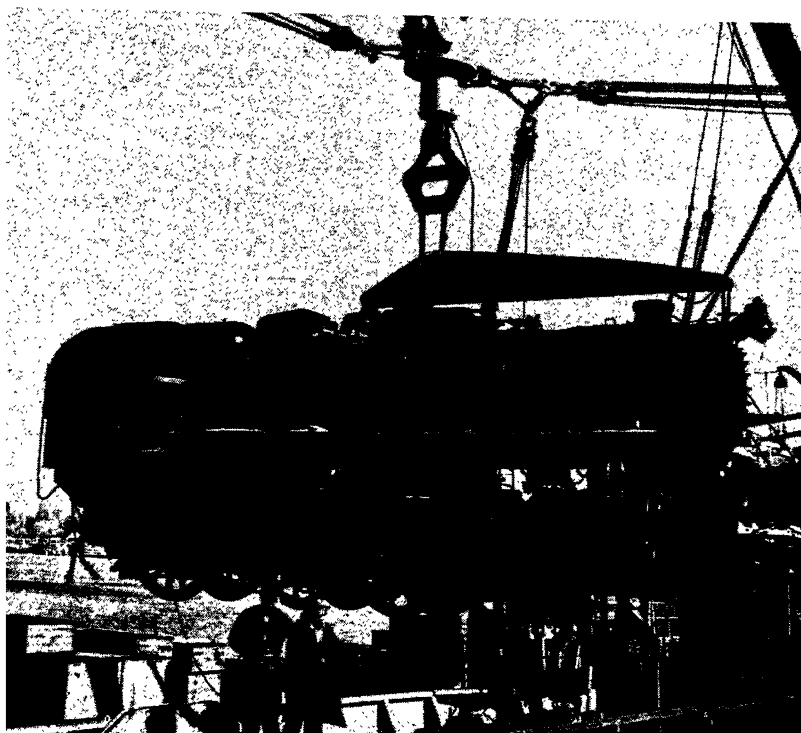
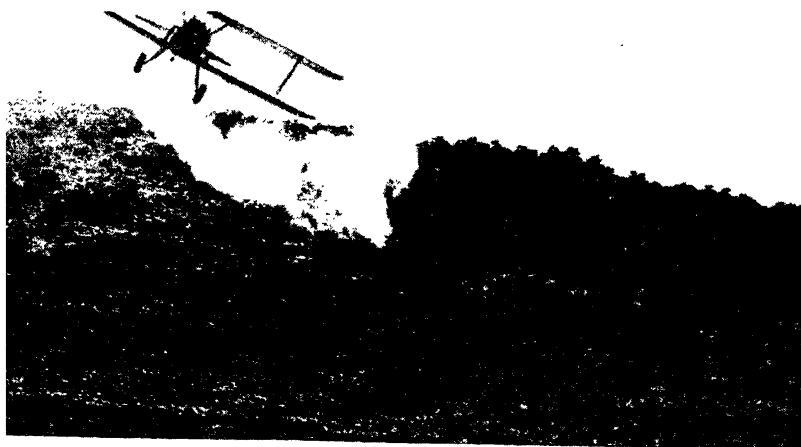
"To provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of Trust Territories;

"To promote and conduct research in the field of health;

"To stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases."

The World Health Assembly, the governing body of WHO, is authorized to adopt health regulations which automatically come into force in all member countries except those which register specific objections or reservations within a stipulated time. The Assembly may adopt regulations concerning sanitary and quarantine requirements, nomenclature of diseases, standards with respect to drugs and biological preparations and other regulations concerning international health practices and medicinal products moving in international trade. WHO is thus enabled to take important steps toward the unification of medical knowledge and practices and to facilitate the interchange and adoption by Governments of the latest advances in medical science.

The constitution of WHO also authorizes action in co-operation with



other organs of the United Nations and approved non-governmental organizations, in a number of fields where health and social factors are combined. These fields include: nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene; prevention of accidental injuries; maternal and child health and welfare; mental health, especially activities affecting the harmony of human relations; administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from the preventive and curative points of view. By virtue of this very broad mandate WHO is concerned with social aspects of medicine which are gaining increasing recognition in the health practices of many States.

In the structure of the organization, provision is made for the establishment of expert committees to deal with specific problems. The Interim Commission functioned through eleven of these committees. Following the first World Health Assembly the Executive Board re-examined the procedure and considered that certain of these committees, those dealing with tuberculosis, BCG, venereal diseases, unification of pharmacopoeias, habit-forming drugs, malaria, yellow fever (a panel worked on this disease), together with the various Joint IOPH-WHO Study Groups on cholera, smallpox, plague, typhus, and trachoma, should be continued as *ad hoc* committees of the permanent organization pending further action. To this end it recommended that nuclear bodies be established to deal with malaria, tuberculosis, epidemiology and quarantine, venereal diseases, maternal and child health, health statistics, biological standardization, the unification of pharmacopoeias, habit-forming drugs and insecticides. There is in addition a joint committee with FAO to work on nutrition. Furthermore, the Executive Board was instructed to assure WHO participation with ILO in joint committees working on industrial hygiene and the hygiene of seafarers.

Ample scope is given in the constitution of the organization for the establishment of regional branches each consisting of a Regional Committee and a Regional Office. The main provisions with respect to such committees are (a) that both policy-making committees and administrative offices will be necessary for the effective discharge of the organization's responsibilities at the regional level, and (b) that each regional branch so constituted will be an integral part of the total organization. The First World Health Assembly delimited and defined six areas for this purpose, namely, the Eastern Mediterranean, Western Pacific, South-

East Asian, European, African, and American areas. A special office will be established in Europe by 1 January 1949 to cope with the problems of the war-devastated countries of Europe. Arrangements for other areas are being negotiated with two existing regional health organizations, the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the Sanitary Bureau at Alexandria.

WHO's continuing programmes of technical assistance are described in chapter IX of this review.

ITO

The International Trade Organization

The interest of the International Trade Organization in economic development is indicated in article 1 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, wherein member nations pledge themselves individually and collectively to promote national and international action, *inter alia*:

"To assure a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, to increase the production, consumption and exchange of goods, and thus to contribute to a balanced and expanding world economy,

"To foster and assist industrial and general economic development, particularly of those countries which are still in the early stages of industrial development, and to encourage the international flow of capital for productive investment", and

"To facilitate through the promotion of mutual understanding, consultation and co-operation the solution of problems relating to international trade in the fields of employment, economic development, commercial policy, business practices and commodity policy."

The responsibilities of the organization in respect of technical assistance to members in their programmes of development are particularized in article 10 of the Final Act, which provides, *inter alia*, that "the organization shall, within its powers and resources, at the request of any Member,

"Study the Member's natural resources and potentialities for industrial and general economic development, and assist in the formulation of plans for such development;

"Furnish the Member with appropriate advice concerning its plans

for economic development or reconstruction and the financing and carrying out of its programmes for economic development or reconstruction; or

“Assist the Member to procure such advice or study.”

Article 10 provides further that:

“These services shall be provided on terms to be agreed and in such collaboration with appropriate regional or other inter-governmental organizations as will use fully the competence of each of them. The Organization shall also, upon the same conditions, aid Members in procuring appropriate technical assistance.”

Under article 72 the Organization has specific responsibility “to promote and encourage establishments for the technical training that is necessary for progressive industrial and economic development”; and general responsibility “to consult with and make recommendations to the Members and, as necessary, furnish advice and assistance to them regarding any matter relating to the operation of this Charter, and to take any other action necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of the Charter”.

The establishment of the International Trade Organization awaits the ratification of the charter adopted on 24 March 1948 at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Havana. The Havana Conference set up an Interim Commission, one of the functions of which is to recommend measures to be taken by the International Trade Organization in the field of technical assistance, pursuant to a resolution relating to economic development and reconstruction adopted by the Conference in conjunction with the Final Act. Specifically, this resolution directs the Interim Commission of ITO to examine:

“The powers, responsibilities and activities in the field of industrial and general economic development and reconstruction of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of other inter-governmental organizations, including regional organizations;

“The availability of facilities for technical surveys or studies of: the natural resources of under-developed countries; or the possibilities of their industrial development, whether general or in relation to the processing of locally produced raw materials or other particular industries; or for the improvement of their systems of transportation and communications; or with respect to the manner in which investment of foreign capital may contribute to their economic development.”



CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE

Responsibility for assistance in the development of agriculture and consequent improvement in the world level of nutrition rests largely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.¹ The scope of FAO's assistance in this field is indicated by its actual achievements and undertakings to date, which include missions, the provision of certain supplies, technical research, international education and international conferences.

Technical Missions

FAO has sent out a number of technical advisory missions to member countries, some large, some consisting of only one or two persons; some charged with broad responsibilities, others concerned with but a single problem.

A mission with very broad responsibilities in the field of agriculture and responsibilities in other fields as well was sent to Greece during 1946, at the request of the Greek Government. In its terms of reference this mission was directed "to make a reconnaissance study of major Greek agricultural problems on the spot, and to develop and recommend to the Greek Government a programme for the rehabilitation and future development of Greek agriculture, land and water potentialities, and

¹ Although this chapter is based on material supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations assumes full responsibility for this presentation.

related industries. The report of the mission should cover recommendations for long-range development, practical means of carrying the recommendations into effect, and initial steps that might be taken toward beginning to put them into effect at least during the 1947 crop year".

This mission consisted of twelve experts on particular aspects of development, including agriculture, fisheries, rural sociology, power, and home economics, appointed from several different countries by the Director-General of FAO. It worked in Greece from May through August 1946, visiting all major areas of Greece, conferring with officials and individuals, and discussing recommendations.

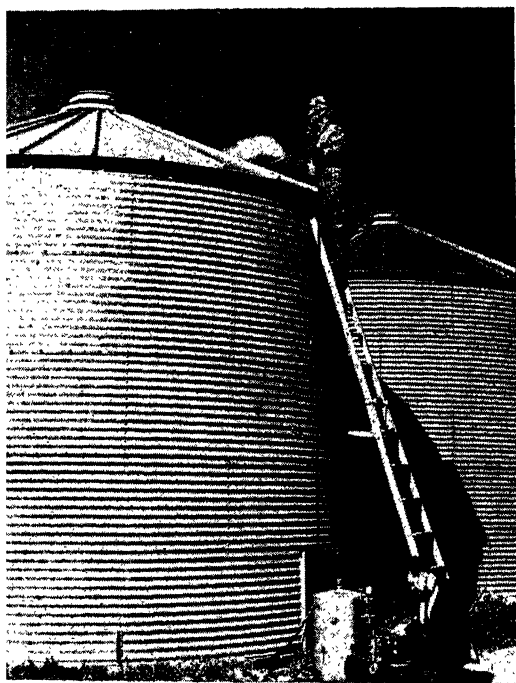
As a result of its studies the mission, in a series of eighty-nine recommendations, outlined a programme for the long-term development of that country, beginning with emergency and transitional measures and proceeding to extensive irrigation and hydro-electric developments, modernization of agriculture, improvement of fisheries, expansion of facilities for research and education, encouragement of co-operatives, development of industries, and fiscal and civil service reforms. The mission calculated that such a programme, carried out over a period of about twenty-five years, would double or triple pre-war production and incomes in Greece.

A mission of somewhat lesser scope was sent to Poland by FAO in 1947 at the invitation of the Polish Government. This mission was asked to give particular attention to improvement in the nutritional level of the population, especially children and youths, and adaptation of Poland's agricultural production, based on small family holdings, to the country's nutritional needs and export possibilities. The Polish mission consisted of eight experts on agricultural, nutritional and forestry questions, recruited internationally, and two experts from the FAO staff. It remained in Poland during the period July-September 1947, observing and discussing agricultural and food supply conditions.

Certain of the recommendations prepared by this mission were released soon after completion of the field survey in order to obtain prompt action on urgent problems of milk, fertilizer and seed supplies. The full recommendations of the mission are contained in the *Report of the FAO Mission for Poland*.

More recently FAO has sent a mission to Siam, at the request of the Siamese Government, to advise the Government on the development and control of water supplies with special attention to the main irrigation





project for the Bangkok Plain and smaller projects for other areas; on the planning and organization of research into the technical problems of crop husbandry, and in particular those of rice cultivation; on the production of avianized serum for the control of rinderpest, an especially serious problem in Siam; and on techniques of crop reporting and the co-ordination of statistical work in the field of food and agriculture. The mission was also concerned with general economic problems as they affect food production and consumption, the economic phases of development and control of water supplies, rural credit facilities, co-operative organization and improvements in the marketing and distribution of food products. The report of this mission is now in preparation.

At the request of the Chinese Government, FAO is maintaining in China a number of former UNRRA technicians charged with advising the Chinese Government on such matters as livestock rehabilitation and disease control, the production and utilization of farm implements, the manufacture and use of fertilizers, crop production and allied fields, and flood control.

For smaller-scale, highly specialized tasks FAO provides or recruits experts on particular problems. Thus the organization engaged outside personnel for a recent mission to Venezuela which was sent to examine the problem of cultivation, harvest and processing of indigenous oil-bearing seeds.

Three technical officers, one for Latin America, one for Europe and one for the Far East, have consulted with Governments and assisted in furthering the programme for a 1950 census of agriculture. This has meant, in some instances, assistance in developing legislation, budgets, and plans for staff organization to carry out a census. The technical officers will also advise Governments, on request, on the improvement of their methods of collecting and organizing statistics of agriculture.

FAO is now establishing, in each of the principal regions of the world, regional offices which will function as servicing centres for the organization's technical assistance programmes.

Equipment and Supplies

FAO's activities in respect of the provision of equipment and supplies to member countries have included in particular the distribution of seed. In a recent undertaking of this nature, for example, FAO supplied small quantities of hybrid corn to experiment stations in Austria, Czecho-

slovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia. A similar undertaking is being initiated in Latin America. The purpose of these undertakings is to enable corn breeders to profit from the years of research that went into the development of hybrids in the United States of America.

Technical Research and Information

FAO has undertaken, as a major part of its continuing programme, a substantial amount of research on agricultural problems, with special attention to the problems of less-developed areas.

As part of this programme FAO has sent experts in particular phases of agriculture to the Near East to conduct field research on problems of special importance in that area. Among the experts sent were an irrigation engineer, to examine available geological evidence and ascertain whether a series of deep-well irrigation projects would be feasible; a specialist on crop production under irrigation, to ascertain what new crops could be grown on the irrigated lands of the Near East and what new plant-breeding experiments might be needed to produce the best varieties; a drainage engineer concerned with utilizing local materials and man-power for the carrying out of drainage projects; and a technician to investigate the possibilities of improving the breed of sheep in that area.

FAO has also conducted headquarters research on a number of other agricultural questions of interest to members, some of them bearing particularly on conditions in less-developed countries. Five such studies have recently been completed, including: *Breeding Livestock Adapted to Unfavourable Environments*; *Using Salty Land*; *Preservation of Grains in Storage*; *Soil Conservation: An International Study*; *Nutritional Deficiencies in Livestock*.

Another FAO research project, designed particularly to aid members in improving the quality of seed and stock, involves the compilation of a world catalogue of superior plant and animal stocks.

FAO surveys of national experience in agricultural development are exemplified by: *Development of Agricultural Co-operatives in Selected Countries*; *International Bulletin of Agricultural Law*.

The periodical *Economic Review of Food and Agriculture*, published quarterly by FAO, should also prove valuable in this connexion.

A substantial part of the research conducted by FAO is designed to provide necessary background materials for the formulation of inter-

national policies and agreements on agriculture. The findings of this research, however, are frequently of value as a source of information on foreign events bearing on national programmes of development. A number of FAO publications in this field are now available, among them, for example, *FAO Monthly Bulletin of Food and Agricultural Statistics*; *International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1941/42 - 1945/46*; *FAO Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics*.

In connexion with the 1950 World Census of Agriculture, FAO is preparing and will publish shortly two studies of interest to member countries, namely, *Programmes for World Census of Agriculture* and *Handbook of Census Methodology*.

International Training

FAO has undertaken certain measures to supplement existing opportunities for technical training in agriculture. During 1947 the organization sponsored three technical schools in Europe dealing respectively with hybrid corn, laboratory techniques in handling sera, and artificial insemination. During 1948 it is sponsoring schools on food preservation techniques, soil conservation measures and other subjects of particular concern. The purpose of these schools, which are open to nationals of all member countries in the region where they are conducted, is to provide rapidly the latest information available on particular technical subjects.

In response to a request from member Governments in the Near East, a Training School for Agricultural Statistics offering a three months' curriculum was established in Baghdad in February 1948. A total of forty trainees were sent by member Governments of the region to the school. A similar school, established jointly by the Government of Mexico and FAO, was opened in Mexico City in early September 1948. The training courses in this school, which is open to trainees sent by the member Governments of the region, are conducted in Spanish and extend over a minimum period of four months. They cover preparation for the 1950 census of agriculture, current agriculture statistics and general census administration.

International Conferences

International conferences constitute an important part of the FAO programme. They provide opportunities for exchange of ideas on agricultural matters and for understandings leading to co-ordinate action

by the countries concerned. The most noteworthy conference to date has been, perhaps, the Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems held in Washington in the spring of 1946, which resulted in the creation of the International Emergency Food Council and the adoption by twenty-two nations of specific recommendations for making the best use of the slender food supplies then available.

The establishment of an International Rice Council was approved by the FAO Council in April 1948, as the result of recommendations made by an FAO Rice Conference held in Baguio, Philippines, in March 1948. The draft constitution of the Council, as adopted at Baguio, defines the Council's functions to include, *inter alia*:

"Formulating and keeping under review the scientific, technical, and economic problems involved in the production, conservation, distribution, and consumption of rice;

"Promoting and co-ordinating research into those problems and its application to the development and adoption of improved methods in everyday practice;

"Encouraging and assisting the mobilization and use of scientifically and technically trained persons in such a way as to secure the greatest common benefit to member countries in matters relating to the production, conservation, distribution, and consumption of rice;

"Recommending to the Food and Agriculture Organization the provision of technical assistance to member Governments in measures directed to that end;

"Extending its good offices in assisting member Governments to secure materials and equipment necessary for improvement of the production, conservation, distribution, or consumption of rice."

An FAO Near East Conference was convened in the early part of 1948. This Conference considered reports from member Governments on their natural agricultural resources, their plans for developing these resources and their immediate material requirements for the implementation of these development plans. The plans, which were preliminary in nature, set out in general terms (a) the areas to be irrigated and drained in the immediate future; (b) the necessary equipment, particularly that concerned with deep-well irrigation; and (c) tentative estimates of the increase in food production that would result from the implementation of such plans. It was urged that FAO assist, on request, in securing

qualified technical personnel to help in the development of more comprehensive long-range programmes.

Several conferences or meetings were scheduled for the latter half of 1948 in accord with action taken by the FAO Council and Conference. These include an Infestation and Locust Control Meeting in Latin America; two other meetings on Locust Control, one in the Near East and one in Europe; a Conference on Rinderpest Control for Asia and Africa; and a Meeting in Europe on Hard Fibres.





C H A P T E R I V

FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

Forests are important throughout the world because of their stabilizing influence on surface waters and because they provide renewable supplies of construction timber, fuelwood, and raw materials for the paper, rayon and wood manufacturing industries. In many countries they constitute the most important of all natural resources.

FAO has assumed responsibility for international action in the field of forests and forest products under the provisions of article XVI and other articles of the constitution of the organization, and has initiated measures designed to aid in the solution of both short-term and long-term problems. These measures include missions, technical research, publications, and international conferences and meetings of specialists on matters pertaining to forestry and forest products.

Technical Missions

The FAO mission to Poland included a forestry expert and the mission to Siam included an expert to advise the Siamese Government on forest

conservation and management, with special regard to the more efficient exploitation and utilization of that country's teak and other tropical forest resources. Groups of experts are to be sent by FAO to investigate the specific forestry problems of the Middle East and Mediterranean area, of Caribbean countries, and of certain undeveloped forest tracts in Latin America.

Technical Research and Information

An important part of the continuing programme of FAO is devoted to co-ordination of technical research designed to provide member Governments and the general public with information on current forestry practices and developments in forest products industries and manufacturing techniques.

FAO already has a number of studies under way in this field. One is a study of the comparative merits of different systems of forest management; another is an analysis of the principles and the development of forest law and administration. A series of studies is expected to yield up-to-date information on protective measures to deal with damage caused by fire, insects and diseases. Facts relating to the certification of forest tree seeds and plants are also the subject of special investigation.

Studies in the field of forest products include investigations of improved methods of mechanical and chemical wood utilization. An agreement standardizing timber-testing methods throughout the world is about to be concluded. An international survey of existing standards for the measurement and grading of forest products, principally softwood lumber, and terminology relating thereto is designed to aid in reaching practical agreements. Studies of progress in wood chemistry are also being undertaken. The integrated organization of wood-using industries is being studied in co-operation with the United Nations and in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with a view to erection of demonstration plants in selected, under-developed regions of the world.

Recent developments in the field of forestry and forest products are reported upon in the FAO bi-monthly publication *Unasylva*. This periodical also provides news of the world and community reports on production, trade and consumption covering all major wood commodities.

FAO's statistical programme provides for a *Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics* and a report on the *Forest Resources of the World*. Quar-

terly statistical bulletins on pulp wood, woodpulp and newsprint are expected to be initiated shortly.

International Training

There is at present no international organization able to provide opportunities for specialized education in forestry and forest products technology. A systematic investigation of this subject is being made by FAO to ascertain the size and nature of the present shortage of adequately trained foresters and timber technicians throughout the world, the availability of facilities for training, and the extent to which countries with facilities can accept foreign students.

International Conferences

Machinery for the international examination of European timber problems was created at the Marianske Lazne Conference, held in the spring of 1947 at the joint invitation of FAO and the Czechoslovak Government. One of the results of this Conference was the establishment by the FAO of a European Working Group that has assumed responsibility, *inter alia*, for the secretariat of the FAO-ECE Timber Committee. This Committee has, among other things, reviewed the possibilities of expanding timber production in Europe by making additional equipment and other supplies available to timber-producing countries. The Committee is also co-operating with the Housing Subcommittee of the Industry and Materials Committee in a study of measures to achieve economies in timber consumption.

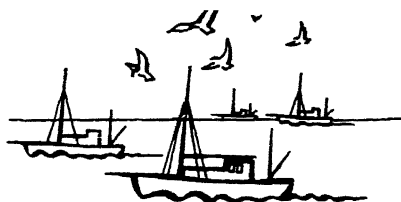
Two meetings on statistics for forestry and forest products have been convened by FAO and have resulted in agreements on definitions, standards and procedures.

A Latin-American Conference on Forestry and Forest Products was held at Teresopolis, Brazil, in April 1948, at the joint invitation of FAO and the Brazilian Government. The resolutions adopted by this conference include specific recommendations regarding the strengthening of national forest laws, the improvement of national forest services, provision of adequate research facilities for the study of forestry problems and the qualities and uses of tropical tree species, and the provision of more adequate forestry education facilities. The Conference also asked FAO to make available to individual countries as much technical information and advice as possible. To facilitate these activities, it recommended the early establishment of a Forestry

Working Group in Latin America and the organization of a Latin-American Commission for Forestry and Forest Products.

FAO is arranging a similar conference for Asia and the Far East.

A World Forestry Congress, sponsored by FAO and to be called by the Government of Finland during 1949, will deal with problems of increasing available supplies of forest products by improving the production of existing forests, opening up forests which are not as yet being used, and methods for reducing waste and increasing the efficiency of utilization.



C H A P T E R V

FISHERIES

Fisheries afford substantial opportunities for raising nutritional levels in the world. They have contributed greatly to the world's food supplies in the past, and it is certain that they can contribute much more. The highly productive continental shelf areas are not by any means fully exploited, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. High-seas fisheries for such species as tuna, sailfish, swordfish, and barracuda have been relatively little developed, although they have enormous potentialities. Fish farming, or the pond culture of fish, is widely practiced, particularly in Europe and the Orient, but mostly in a primitive way. The wider distribution of fish farms, the rigorous selection of the breeds of fish to be cultivated and the application of scientific principles of fertilizing and cropping hold forth great possibilities for utilizing bog lands, ravines, marshes, etc., to increase the quantities of protein available for local populations.

FAO has, on a number of occasions, provided direct assistance to members on matters pertaining to fisheries. It has been responsible for advising the Czechoslovak Government on refrigeration plants. The European representative of the organization has collaborated with ECE in examining the transport question as it affects the distribution of fresh and frozen fish in Europe. A fisheries expert served on the FAO mission to Greece, and further studies of Greek fisheries were subsequently prepared collaboratively by UNRRA and FAO. FAO is assembling material for a world directory of fisheries technologists, biologists and economists, and is making arrangements for direct technical advice to

member Governments on the establishment and improvement of statistical services in respect of fisheries.

FAO is considering the establishment of a clearing-house for periodic reports on research in the handling of fisheries products, and is undertaking a number of studies concerning technical problems of fisheries and fish products, among them a study on world trade in salted fish and a catalogue of commercial fisheries resources. The organization has in preparation a series of recommendations on nomenclature and synonyms for commercial fish and a survey of methods of fishing, with special emphasis on recent innovations. It also intends to survey the possibilities of reaching an international agreement on quality standards for certain fishery commodities entering into international trade, and it is negotiating with universities and national research institutions for co-operation in basic studies connected with various fishery problems.

To keep member Governments and private subscribers informed of work in progress and to provide a service on current international fisheries statistics, FAO plans to produce a monthly *Fisheries Bulletin*, two trial issues of which have already appeared. The organization is also preparing the first *Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics*, and is assisting members in connexion with the world census of fisheries to be conducted in 1950.

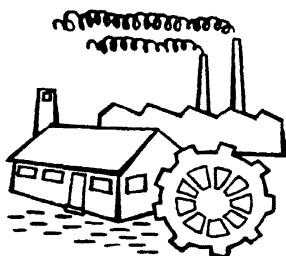
FAO is currently exploring, in connexion with its roster of technical experts on fisheries, the availability of opportunities for education on various aspects of fisheries. This project, upon completion, will enable the organization to provide members with information concerning government projects for the education of fishermen in fishing techniques and concerning institutions offering specialized courses in the field of fisheries.

A major project of FAO is the establishment of Regional Fisheries Councils for investigation and development of aquatic resources in parts of the world not actively served by such bodies. These are not intended to be primarily advisory bodies, but rather instruments for co-ordinating regional research work in the fields of hydrology, biology, technology, etc., on an international basis. With FAO headquarters acting as a clearing-house, they are intended to produce a survey of the world's living aquatic resources and methods of exploiting these wisely. Such Councils are proposed for the North-Western Atlantic, South-Western Pacific, South-Eastern Pacific, Western South Atlantic,

Eastern South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous waters.

Meetings were held in Baguio, Philippine Islands, from 23 to 28 February 1948, for the purpose of organizing the first such Regional Councils, in the South-Western Pacific area. Delegates of eight interested countries (Burma, China, France, India, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America) attended the meetings and unanimously agreed to the formation of an Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council for the development and the proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of that area.

Pending the formalizing of the agreement by the Governments, four interim working committees were appointed to start the compilation of background information needed by the proposed Council. The committees deal with hydrology, biology, technology and taxonomy. The regional representative of FAO for fisheries serves as secretary for the four interim committees and will serve the Council in the same capacity.



C H A P T E R V I

OTHER PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have made a number of provisions for assisting Member countries in the development of industry, transport, communications and housing.

Industry

Technical assistance on industrial matters has been made available through the regional economic commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation.

The Economic Commission for Europe has established a number of technical committees to deal with particular industries and commodities. These committees provide a forum for exchange of technical information on the basis of which recommendations are made to Governments for expanding production and developing industries where severe shortages of key commodities exist.

The Coal Committee of ECE, in addition to making coal allocations, has been concerned with the problem of expanding coal production. This committee has established three working parties which deal with questions concerning mining equipment, pitwood, and statistics. The

Secretariat of ECE publishes periodic statistics of a detailed character for the information of participating Governments.

The Electric Power Committee of ECE, through its Sub-Committee on Power Resources, its working parties on requirements of inter-connexions, thermal questions, hydro questions, and standardization of statistics, and its regional study groups for the Rhineland, Silesia, and the Alpine area is carrying out a programme to accelerate the production of electrical equipment, achieve equipment economies through standardization, and effect the co-ordinated development of national plans relating to electric power.

The Steel Committee of ECE has convened meetings of experts to examine ways of increasing European steel production, improving its utilization, and increasing, where feasible, the use of less scarce materials in place of steel. This committee serves as a focal point for the exchange of a wide variety of technical information relating to raw materials, fuel and equipment for steel production, and methods of production.

The Industry and Materials Committee of ECE initiates studies and makes recommendations as to the means whereby European production of certain scarce commodities and equipment may be increased, their utilization improved, and further economy in their consumption achieved. Through its Sub-Committee on Fertilizers and its *ad hoc* working parties on ball-bearings, conveyor belts, ceramic insulators, and other *ad hoc* groups, it has provided a forum for exchange of information and discussion directed towards the solution of problems of supply and distribution of selected products, shortages of which interfere generally with industrial production.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has initiated action in the field of industrialization by setting up a working party on industrial development. This working party is charged with responsibility for studying the problems of economic and industrial development as a whole and, in the first instance, the subjects of fuel and power; transport and transport equipment in relation to industry; fertilizers and agricultural requisites; basic materials, including ores and metals; textiles; and heavy engineering industries.

Some of the missions sent out by FAO have advised on questions of industrialization as well as questions of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The mission to Greece, for example, submitted recommenda-

tions on hydro-electric power and on the development of industries. FAO has also been active in China in connexion with the agricultural industries service, an UNRRA activity taken over by FAO. Here FAO activities were directed specifically towards industrialization and they resulted in the establishment of a number of small plants for the manufacture of such products as coke, fertilizers, cement and sulphuric acid.

The International Labour Organisation has undertaken, over a period of years, a considerable volume of research on various industrial questions, national and international in scope, the results of which are available as regular ILO publications. A number of studies of particular industries have also been prepared in connexion with the work of ILO's Industrial Committee.

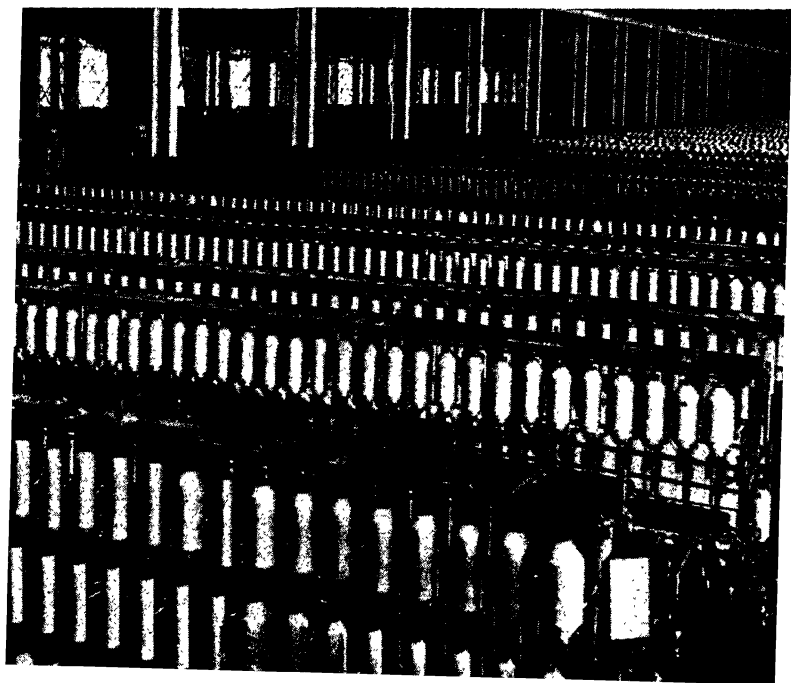
Transport and Communications

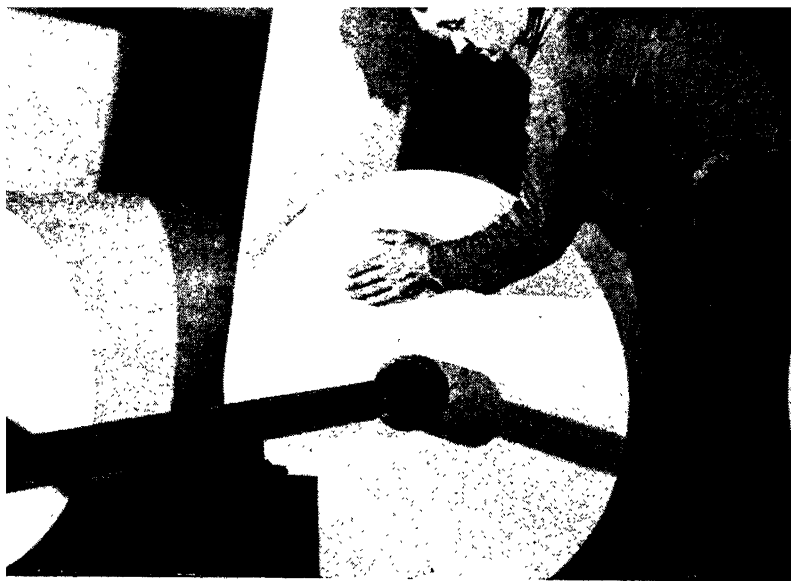
Several of the international organizations are prepared to assist, in some degree, in the development of national transport and communication facilities and services.

ICAO has rendered substantial assistance to members through its "Joint Support" programmes which are carried out by the participation of several States in the co-operative maintenance of a system of facilities, or by financial contributions by several States, through the organization, for the assistance of a single State in maintaining a system of facilities. The technical assistance rendered by ICAO arises from its role in these programmes as well as from its technical assistance programmes as such.

The Joint Support projects in Iceland, for example, were preceded in both cases by technical missions which, among other things, advised the Government of Iceland on the reduction of interference of the Loran station with the radio communications of the Icelandic fishing fleet. In 1946, a technical mission was sent to Greece to investigate civil aerodrome developments in the Athens area and to advise on the plans and cost of reconstructing the Fallinikon airport. Staff members of the organization have visited the civil aviation departments of member States from time to time to assist in the interpretation and application of ICAO standards and procedures, statistical requirements and other activities.

ICAO maintains a list of consultants in the different fields of Joint Support activity for ready reference whenever requests are received





for technical advice or assistance. It has also assisted contracting States in recruiting aeronautical experts qualified to act as technical advisers in the implementation of civil aviation programmes of those States.

ICAO's programme of "Joint Support" has received considerable emphasis as a result of a resolution passed by its second assembly, held in June 1948 in Geneva. By this resolution, the organization is directed to undertake a study of all air navigation facilities throughout the world on the basis of reports from its periodic Regional Air Navigation Meetings, to establish a programme for providing and manning indispensable installations by regions or by air routes and to suggest an order of priority and a time limit for installation. This programme is to be communicated to all contracting States for integration with their own national programmes for which they assume the cost. ICAO will then consider what measures are justified to supply such facilities as the member States are unable to provide.

ICAO collects, examines and publishes information relating to the advancement of air navigation and the operation of international air services. A permissive function of the organization is the conduct of research into all aspects of air transport and air navigation which are of international importance, the communication of the results of its research to the contracting States, the facilitation of the exchange of information between contracting States on air transport and air navigation matters and the study of any matters affecting co-operation in the organization of international air transport.

In this respect, ICAO has requested the cooperation of the Governments of contracting States by indicating to the organization the results of research carried on by them as, for example, the development, installation and operation of automatic weather stations. During the last six months, the organization has commenced the circulation of lists of research and development projects planned or undertaken by contracting States in the air-worthiness field.

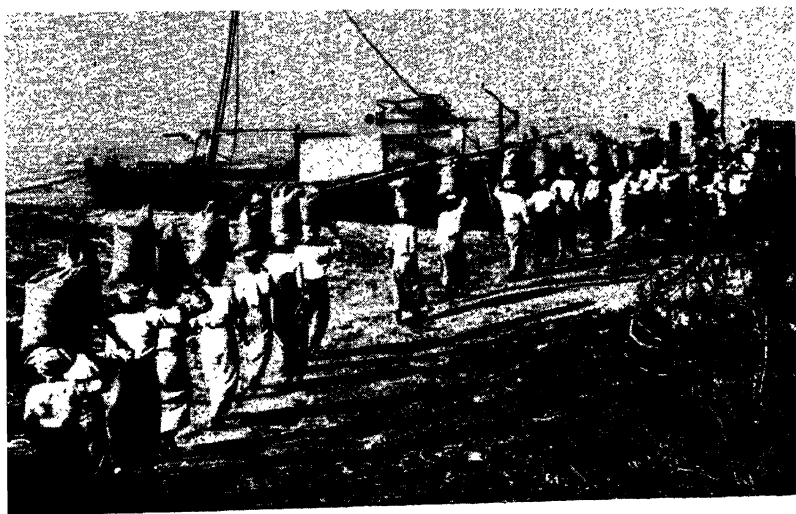
ICAO has already published a number of studies in this field, including: *Airport Economics*; an *Air Mail Study*; *The Effect of Air Upon the Rate of Climb of an Airplane Equipped with a Constant Speed Propellor*; *Airworthiness*; *Crash, Fire, and Rescue Equipment at Aerodromes*; and *Aerodrome Approach Lights*. A unique service rendered by ICAO to its member States is the system of Regional Manuals which provides an up-to-date handbook of information on the air navigation

facilities and procedures for civil aviation in the various regions of the world.

The organization furnishes assistance to its member States in the training of technical personnel. The primary function of the organization in training is to assess the requirements of the contracting State upon whom the primary responsibility for training rests. Provision has been made, however, to employ training experts on the staff who will visit member States to give advice and assistance in training. Responsibility also rests upon these experts to prepare training programmes including the production of film strips, posters and other essential material. Through the ICAO Trainee Plan, contracting States may designate young men for temporary service in the organization to secure first-hand experience of the work of ICAO.

ICAO convenes international conferences on various technical aspects of international civil aviation in order to secure the greatest possible degree of standardization in practice and procedure on all phases of air navigation, aircraft construction and operation. Conferences are also held on the economic and legal aspects of international civil aviation in order to permit the greatest possible degree of economic co-operation and to develop a body of international air law. These meetings furnish an opportunity to the experts from all parts of the world to exchange information regarding recent developments in the technical, economic and legal fields. Some of these meetings are accompanied by practical demonstrations and, in the case of the Conference on Radio Technical Aids, thorough demonstrations of a variety of radio navigation equipment were given by the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia, prior to the Conference itself.

The Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe has been dealing with a wide range of technical problems, both long-term and immediate in character, relating to inland transport by rail, by road and by waterway. In this connexion it has established sub-committees and working parties of technical experts whose function it is to exchange data and recommend actions in their respective fields: The working party on transport by rail, for example, in addition to finding solutions for the restitution and redistribution of rolling stock, is examining means of improving the utilization of rolling stock by reducing turnaround, length of haul, and similar measures; it is also reviewing the question of wagon pools and of maintenance and repair of



rolling stock as well as longer-term problems of standardization. The Road Transport Sub-Committee and its working parties on highways, legal questions, customs formalities, and traffic conditions provide forums for exchange of technical data to promote the development of road transport of goods and persons; other working parties of the Inland Transport Committee have been convening meetings of international experts in connexion with such problems as unification of time changes, improving tourist traffic, and the development of more adequate transport statistics.

The International Labour Organisation, in connexion with the work of its Inland Transport Committee, has published a series of special studies in that field. A considerable volume of research in the field of ocean transport has also been undertaken by ILO, the results of which are given in four papers of the Joint Maritime Commission and a number of other papers dealing largely with specific aspects of the welfare of mariners.

The International Telecommunications Union publishes monthly the *Journal des Télécommunications*, a general periodical covering world developments, reviews of technical literature, reviews of legislation and bibliographies. The Union also publishes, annually, international statistics on the several branches of telecommunications.

Housing

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have been giving attention to the problem of housing in under-developed as well as war-devastated areas.

The General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution 53 (I) of 14 December 1946, recommended that the Economic and Social Council instruct the appropriate commissions "to expedite their study of housing problems, with special reference to the organization and unification of international exchanges of information relating, in particular, to town planning principles, building techniques and the climatic, economic and financial, legal and legislative aspects of housing and town planning questions; and to consider the desirability of holding an international conference of experts to advise on the need for establishing an international mechanism to collate such information, lay down guiding principles for new technical research on materials, methods of use and prefabrication, and to define standards capable of general application".

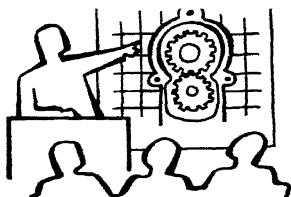
The Economic and Social Council took this question up at its fourth session, instructing the Social Commission to continue its consideration of housing problems and instructing the Secretary-General to arrange for necessary studies in this field. It also directed the Secretary-General "to submit to the Social Commission a proposal regarding an international conference of experts on housing . . .". Pursuant to these instructions the Secretariat of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Government of Venezuela, arranged for a meeting in Caracas in early December 1947, to consider questions of housing in less-developed, tropical countries. This meeting resulted in an exchange of views and experience on technological and social aspects of the housing problem. Two additional meetings, on housing and town and country planning in the humid tropics, are proposed for 1949.

A number of studies of housing problems are contemplated or have already been initiated by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. These include a periodical *Bulletin on Housing and Town and Country Planning* which will include, among other things, a current technical bibliography; a *Handbook on Minimum Housing Standards Enforceable Under Penalty*; a number of papers on housing in tropical areas; and a *Handbook on the Structure, Aims and Activities of International, National and Regional Organizations concerned with Housing and Town and Country Planning*.

The Economic Commission for Europe has set up a Sub-Committee on Housing Problems to "study housing problems of common interest to European countries and advise the Commission on the means, technical and economic, of assisting and expediting the housing programmes of the Member countries . . .". This Sub-Committee is undertaking surveys of housing needs and expected programmes; building material needs; measures taken in various European countries to economize scarce materials; financing methods in construction; the acquisition of land; housing standards; safety factors (cement tests); and building costs.

The Sub-Committee has set up two working parties. One is a working party on programmes and resources, which is to study requirements and availabilities of building materials, equipment and skills; measures enabling the full utilization of locally available building materials; measures to develop new productive capacity; and the possibility of increasing building production through industrialization.

The second, a working party on technical problems, is to study possibilities of economizing in the use of scarce materials through improvements in building design, construction techniques, standardization and the use of substitute materials. It will also consider mass production and the organization of the building industry.



CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

The United Nations and the specialized agencies are all concerned to some extent with education and technical training, but primary responsibility in this field rests with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). To carry out this responsibility, UNESCO has adopted a programme calling for action along many different lines. Directly in the field of education are these undertakings:

1. Educational and scientific reconstruction: stimulation and co-ordination of voluntary efforts towards educational and scientific reconstruction in war-devastated areas and limited direct provision of equipment and materials.
2. Educational problems of war-handicapped children and work with youth service camps.
3. Clearing-house of information on education, with particular emphasis on fundamental education, and on teacher training and the status of teachers.

4. Educational consultative missions to member States.
 5. Popularization of science and of the social implications of science.
- Other activities to be mentioned are:
6. Promotion of a system for exchanges of books and of a book-coupon scheme to overcome currency difficulties.
 7. Exchange of persons for study abroad.
 8. Surveys of needs for materials, equipment and training of personnel for mass education in war-devastated and under-developed countries.
 9. Development of the educational use of mass communications.
 10. Development and extension of public libraries and museums as centres of popular and technical education.
 11. Bibliographic work and the inexpensive production of books.

Fundamental Education

A major undertaking of UNESCO is the development of a programme of fundamental education designed to launch, upon a world-wide scale, an attack upon ignorance, by helping all member States who desire such help to establish a minimum fundamental education for all their citizens. Priority will be given to the industrially less-advanced regions of the world and to under-privileged groups in industrialized countries. The purpose of fundamental education is, among other things, to teach the illiterates of the world to read and write. In this programme, UNESCO will co-operate closely with other specialized agencies, especially WHO and FAO.

UNESCO is establishing an active Clearing-House in Fundamental Education to collect and distribute technical information through a quarterly bulletin and supporting documents, to obtain and analyse materials used in fundamental education and to keep an up-to-date register of experts and workers in this field. When the necessary materials such as text books and teaching aids are not available, UNESCO may initiate and on occasion finance the preparation of sample materials for distribution to member States.

Through the clearing-house UNESCO will link up, as associated projects, important enterprises in fundamental education which are already in operation in various countries. Pilot projects are being established, in which new methods and techniques of fundamental education will be tried out in an experimental centre with the advice of a

UNESCO field representative. Three such pilot projects are being developed in China, British East Africa and Haiti and the possibility of developing a fourth in Peru is being investigated.

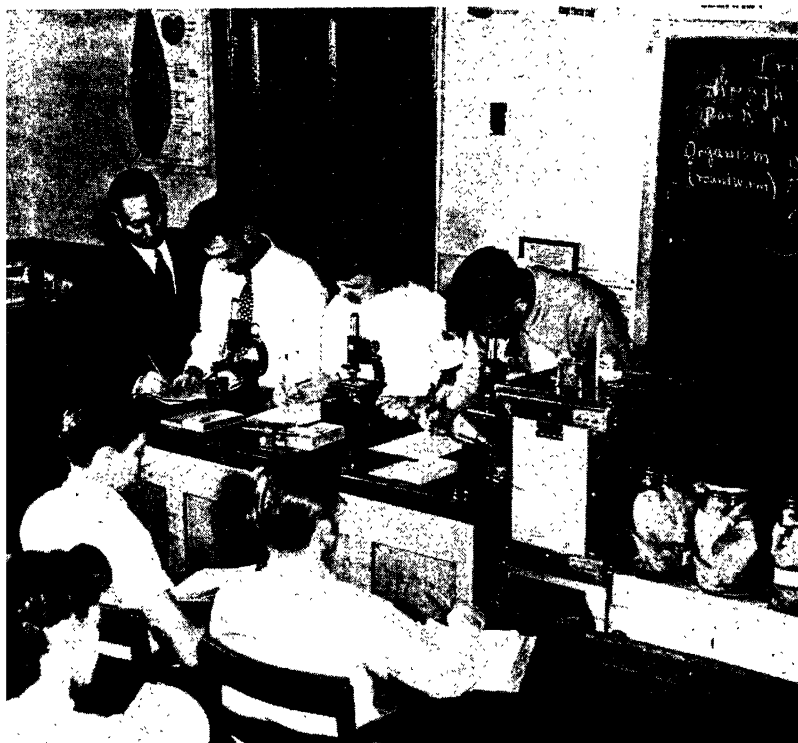
The work of UNESCO in this field is complemented by a world-wide Panel of Experts on Fundamental Education who may, on request, provide to Governments, organizations or individuals in member States, either through UNESCO's clearing-house or by direct personal contact, advice on specific problems on fundamental education.

Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge

UNESCO has also undertaken, in co-operation with certain international scientific organizations, to create a World Centre of Scientific Liaison. The functions of this Centre include, among others, operation of an information service on scientific apparatus, abstracting and other scientific documentation, rationalization of scientific publications, arrangements for the international exchange of scientists, facilitation of the movement of scientists across frontiers, and the compilation of a world register of scientists and scientific institutions.

UNESCO is also establishing Field Science Co-operation Offices in locations remote from world centres of science and technology. These offices are designed to facilitate contact between scientists and technologists in various parts of the world, to assist in obtaining translations and reprints of scientific literature, and to facilitate the exchange of scientific personnel in the areas concerned. They will also serve as reception and distribution offices for scientific information. In addition to one such office previously established in Latin America (Rio de Janeiro), two were established in 1947 in the Far East (Nanking) and the Middle East (Cairo). A fourth was recently established in South Asia (New Delhi).

Shortages of instructional material and publications have created serious problems of education since World War II, particularly in devastated areas. UNESCO has attempted to relieve the worst of these by sending scientific apparatus to China, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, Poland and Greece, and by distributing periodicals, books, pamphlets and miscellaneous publications to many more countries. UNESCO has also prepared and distributed a leaflet on improvised scientific material for demonstration work in schools, and is continuing to explore the possibilities of a book-coupon scheme to simplify the international exchange of books in the face of currency difficulties.





UNESCO's current programme provides, *inter alia*, for the maintenance of clearing-house activities to provide and assist in the collection, allocation, distribution and exchange of publications as a reconstruction service; for promoting the production and distribution of films on outstanding national achievements in the fields of education, science and culture; and for arranging for educational missions, on request, for consultation with and advice to members on the reorganization of educational systems and the development of educational plans and practices intended to increase international understanding.

Research

UNESCO and other international organizations are engaged in research pertinent to education and technical training. UNESCO has completed a number of studies of the needs of devastated countries in certain branches of education, reported upon in *The Book of Needs* and the *Report of the Commission on Technical Needs in Press, Radio, Film*. In the field of films, UNESCO has completed nine of a series of *International Catalogues of Films* dealing with subjects falling within the organization's competence. It has also initiated a libraries programme that includes studies of existing facilities for training in librarianship, an annotated bibliography of currently used books on librarianship, studies of exchange, distribution and loan of books and the improvement of bibliographical services, and studies of techniques of reproduction.

Another major UNESCO project is the promotion of an International Hylean Amazon Institute for the purpose of co-ordinating scientific research and social advancement within the area. The Organization has initiated a number of conferences on the Institute, the result of which has been the creation of an Interim Commission for the Hylean Amazon. The Commission held its first meeting in Manaus, Brazil, in May 1948.

ILO engages in research and has published a number of volumes on vocational training. The more recent of these are the ILO report on *Vocational Training*, submitted to the American Regional Conference in 1946, and chapters on "Vocational Guidance" and "Training and Retraining" in the report on *The Organization of Employment in the Transition from War to Peace* submitted to the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference in 1944. A comprehensive analysis of existing law and practice concerning vocational guidance has recently been published. In addition, the organization publishes information on cur-

rent developments in this field in its monthly *International Labour Review*.

Technical Training

With respect to training abroad, UNESCO has granted to each of its eight war-devastated member States fellowships for study in such fields as science and social development, cinema and radio education, educational problems of war-handicapped children, librarianship, educational administration, and art and music education, and has selected recipients for eight other fellowships made available by the American Chemical Society and the French Government. Well over fifty fellowships will have been made available to students and research workers in devastated countries during 1948, together with many scholarships and study-grants donated by member States and international organizations. UNESCO is now preparing a handbook of facilities for international fellowships.

As pointed out elsewhere in this report, additional fellowships, in the fields of health and social welfare, have been made available through the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The regional economic commissions have manifested a great deal of interest in the subject of technical training. ECE, for example, established at its first session a Sub-Committee on Manpower. This later became a full committee with terms of reference that provided, *inter alia*, for "exchange of information and experience on training".

One of the first acts of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was to take up the question of technical training. At its third session ECAFE considered a secretariat *Report and Recommendations on Training of Technical Personnel in the Economic Field and the Use of Expert Assistance by Governments* and thereupon adopted a resolution instructing the Executive Secretary to create a working section to:

"Actively pursue its efforts to secure opportunities for technical training and the use of expert assistance within countries of the region and abroad;

"Continue to disseminate information to Member and Associate Member Governments and, in particular, issue as quickly as possible a summary of information collected so far;

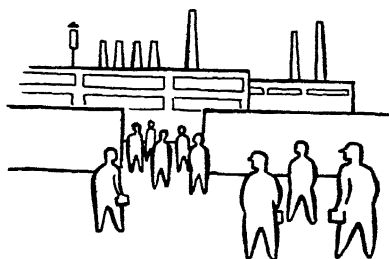
“Recommend to them that they encourage trainees to take advantage of exchange opportunities; and

“Give due attention to those conditions of work and social welfare which have a direct bearing on technical training.” [Resolution of 10 June 1948.]

International Conferences

International conferences have occupied an important place in the work of UNESCO. During 1947 the Organization arranged two International Conferences on Fundamental Education — one in Nanking and one in Mexico City; conducted a Summer Seminar on Education for International Understanding at Sèvres, France; promoted a conference at Belem do Para, Brazil, and one at Iquitos, Peru, in connexion with the proposed International Hylean Amazon Institute; collaborated with WHO in convening in Paris a Committee of Experts on the Co-ordination of Medical Abstracting Services; arranged two international meetings of experts, in Paris and New York, to consider the social and international implications of science and its popularization; and arranged or assisted in preparations for international conferences or meetings of experts on philosophy and humanistic studies, museums, and on the free flow of information.

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CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Responsibility for assistance to Members on questions of labour and employment rests primarily with the International Labour Organisation.

The organization has a long history of experience in this field, having been active, in more or less its present form, for nearly thirty years. During that period ILO has provided much assistance to countries throughout the world, chiefly through technical missions, research publications and international conferences.

Technical Missions

Of the technical missions sent out by ILO, a number have been of a general character, the respective Governments having requested advice and information in connexion with the preparation of general labour laws and frequently, also, with the organization of national labour departments. Missions of this sort in recent years have included one to Bolivia in 1940 to report on the application of existing labour legislation and to assist in the preparation of a new labour code; a mission to Haiti in 1944 to assist in the drafting of social legislation; a mission to Algiers in 1944 to co-operate in the drafting of social legislation; a mission to China in 1946 to discuss a wide programme of technical

assistance; a mission to Iran in 1947 to assist in drafting labour legislation; and another in 1947, to Greece, to examine Greek labour laws and make recommendations to the Government for their revision.

By far the greatest number of requests to ILO have been for technical missions to advise on social insurance matters. Many such missions were sent out before 1940, among them missions to Greece, Roumania, Cuba, the United States of America, Venezuela, Turkey, Great Britain and Ecuador. Subsequently, missions were sent to Bolivia, in 1940, to advise the Government concerning the introduction of a social insurance system; to Chile in 1941 for consultation with competent authorities with regard to the reorganization of the social insurance scheme; to Haiti in 1944 to consult with the authorities on the development of a social insurance system and to draw up a detailed plan for such a system; to India in 1945 to assist in drafting plans for a social insurance system for industrial workers and another for Indian seamen; and to Colombia in 1947 to advise on administrative measures required to put into operation the Social Insurance Act of 1946.

Technical missions to deal with other aspects of labour and employment were sent before 1940 to China, Egypt, Bolivia and Morocco; and since 1940 to Ottawa to make a survey of and recommendations concerning the statistical work of the Dominion Department of Labour.

Technical Research and Information

ILO has long maintained a substantial research programme and has available a large number of publications, some of a technical character, as well as more general economic and statistical publications. Among these are:

The *International Labour Code*, a systematic arrangement of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference. This publication, covering the ninety conventions and eighty-three recommendations of the International Labour Conference, provides valuable guidance to Member States in the framing of their social legislation;

The *International Labour Review*, a monthly review of current conditions and developments, which includes also technical articles, documentation and bibliographical notes;

The *Legislative Series* of texts or translations of the principal laws and regulations affecting labour adopted in the different countries.

The full scope of ILO's research work is indicated by the publications



listed in volume II of the *First Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations*, and by the studies in progress listed in the *United Nations Directory of Economic and Statistical Projects*.

International Conferences

ILO has done much to promote developmental activities through the medium of international conferences. These have included, in addition to the work of expert committees and technical conferences described in chapter II, a number of regional meetings. These began with meetings in Santiago de Chile in January 1936 and Havana, Cuba, in December 1939. The Santiago and Havana Conferences adopted resolutions concerning social insurance, the protection of children and young persons, the employment of women, and similar questions. They furnished a basis for much of the work done by advisory missions of the ILO in Latin America.

The agenda of the Mexico City Conference, held in April 1946, was designed to afford an opportunity to intensify consideration of the social problems presented by industrialization in Latin America. It comprised—in addition to a Director's Report which dealt more particularly with industrialization, immigration, the relationship between wages and prices, and the conditions of life of the indigenous populations of American countries—three technical problems: vocational training, labour inspection and industrial relations. Resolutions on these questions adopted by the Conference included a resolution on vocational training which focused attention on problems involved in building up skilled labour forces in countries in an early stage of industrial development, and made practical suggestions to this end.

During 1947, ILO inaugurated a similar regional approach to problems of labour and employment in the Far East through a Preparatory Asian Regional Conference, held in New Delhi, and in the Middle East through a regional meeting in Istanbul for the countries of the Near and Middle East.

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C H A P T E R I X

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SAFETY

Assistance on matters of health, nutrition and safety is available chiefly through the World Health Organization, which has primary responsibility in this field. In addition, ILO is especially concerned with industrial health and safety, and FAO with nutrition. Among them, these organizations are prepared to provide or arrange for assistance in the form of medical missions, equipment and supplies, research, international educational opportunities and international conferences.

Technical Missions

Medical missions constitute one aspect of the field services programme through which WHO has continued the health advisory services formerly provided by UNRRA. WHO missions are operating at the present time in China, Greece and Ethiopia.

The WHO mission in China is assisting the Government in emergency public health measures and in the training of medical and technical personnel. This mission is concerned with the control of epidemic diseases and an anti-tuberculosis project using BCG; it is also aiding in the production of biologicals and pharmaceuticals, in the improvement of port sanitation services, in maternal and child health projects and

in other public health matters. Three members of the mission have carried out assignments in Communist-controlled territories. One staff member has made several trips to this area, and is now serving also as a representative of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

A teaching programme constitutes an important part of the China mission's work, as the lack of trained medical personnel is crucial in China. Teaching centres staffed by experts in the principal fields of clinical medicine were operating in Nanking and in Canton in 1947, and a third centre was established in Peking in 1948. Nursing instructors gave courses in nurse-teaching centres in Mukden, Formosa and Lanchow in 1947, and in 1948 this work was extended to Nanking, Peking and Canton.

Thirty-two staff members served in the China mission in 1947, eighteen of them in teaching positions. During 1948, the staff has consisted of eighteen members, of whom twelve have engaged in teaching, some members going into the interior nearly to Tibet.

The principal tasks of the WHO mission in Greece have been malaria control and a campaign against tuberculosis. DDT spraying and auxiliary measures have reduced the incidence of malaria on the Greek mainland by as much as 85 per cent in extreme cases. This work is being extended to certain of the Dodecanese Islands. During the summer of 1948 a WHO entomologist made an intensive survey of the effect of anti-malaria DDT spraying on the sand-fly which carries leishmaniasis, one of the important debilitating diseases.

The anti-tuberculosis programme included restoration of hospitals and rural centres, and training in tuberculosis nursing. In addition, the mission is advising the Government in regard to the use of new drugs and in various public health problems. The Greece mission had a staff of eight technical personnel in 1947 and six in 1948.

The programme of the Ethiopia mission comprises training courses for sanitary inspectors and for hospital dressers (men trained in the elements of hygiene and care of the sick), sanitary engineering projects in the neighbourhood of Addis Ababa, assistance in epidemic control and advice to the Government on a programme of medical education. WHO experts recently carried out surveys of tuberculosis and the venereal diseases — two outstanding health problems in Ethiopia. The mission had a staff of four in 1947 and six in 1948.

Field services provided by WHO include in some cases medical liaison officers sent to member countries to advise on health matters. WHO medical liaison officers were accredited to the Governments of Austria and Hungary in 1947, and have since been sent to assist the Government of Italy and Poland.

The two WHO medical liaison officers in Italy are advising the Government regarding certain large-scale health projects financed from proceeds of the sale of UNRRA supplies. The most important projects are malaria control, which includes a campaign for the eradication of malaria in Sardinia, and a campaign against tuberculosis. The officers are also assisting in the rehabilitation of port sanitation services and in a campaign against trachoma, and are making provisions for visiting lecturers.

The medical liaison officer in Poland advises the Government with respect to fellowships, lectures by visiting experts, and the selection of medical literature. He has recently assisted also in planning a model tuberculosis control centre in Lodz which is being established by the Government with aid from foreign voluntary organizations. In this connexion, co-operation has been established with FAO for the control of tuberculosis in cattle.

A team of WHO experts arrived in India in April 1948 to demonstrate BCG vaccination against tuberculosis and to help set up and train personnel for the first laboratory for the production of this vaccine in India.

WHO also provides an important service to members in connexion with the recruitment of technical personnel abroad. For example, it is now planning to recommend to Ceylon, at the request of the Government, experts who might be recruited to assist the Government of Ceylon in the reorganization of its public health services.

ILO technical missions are available to a limited extent to deal with the specialized problems of industrial hygiene and industrial safety. In addition to experts in this field who participated in missions of broader scope, ILO sent the chief of its Industrial Health Section to Egypt in 1939 to assist the Government in studying the best means of organizing the supervision of the health of industrial workers; and in 1946 the office arranged for the despatch of an industrial health expert to Bolivia to assist the workers' insurance and savings fund in the preparation of health regulations for industrial establishments, the drafting of hand-books and other material on these subjects, and the training of Bolivian

personnel for the direction and supervision of industrial health work in Bolivia.

Equipment and Supplies

During the recent outbreak of cholera in Egypt, WHO, acting as co-ordinating agent, surveyed vaccine production facilities in Europe and the United States, co-ordinated all requests in order to avoid competitive bidding, and made arrangements for the special production of vaccine in the United States in quantities sufficient to meet the emergency at a cost of only two cents per unit — less than one-sixth of the price originally demanded. From this production, approximately 2,000,000 cc. of vaccine were sent to Egypt and 1,500,000 units to Syria. In addition, China made available through the WHO Interim Commission 1,694,880 units of vaccine for Egypt, United States military authorities in Southern Korea contributed 1,000,000 units, and offers of more than 2,200,000 units were received from Indo-China and Japan. Medicines and supplies valued at more than \$52,000 were procured in the United States for Egypt and despatched by air, generally within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the requests. Air shipping arrangements for all supplies were made by WHO; United States military authorities co-operated by transporting vaccines donated by the Chinese Government and made available two airplanes for DDT spraying. The normal cost of supplies for cholera control was reduced by an estimated \$225,446 through the work of the WHO with the co-operation of governmental authorities and commercial concerns.

Assistance in the selection and procurement of medical books and periodicals was given by WHO to eight countries which requested such aid in 1947. Both headquarters and mission staff took part in this highly specialized task, essential to the restoration of medical education in countries cut off from scientific developments for long periods during the war. Medical literature was supplied in 1947 to Austria, China, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia. In 1948, the provision of medical literature to these countries is being continued and similar aid is being given to Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the Ukraine. Allocations have been made for similar assistance to other former UNRRA countries, but no requests have been received from them as yet.

It should be noted that, owing to the provisions under which the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization received funds

from UNRRA which made possible the various missions, the fellowship programme and the selection and procurement of medical books and periodicals, it was prerequisite that the funds be spent in behalf of countries formerly the recipients of UNRRA aid. As a permanent organization, the World Health Organization expects to continue this work, in so far as its funds permit, on a basis of need among all its members.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is providing, in addition to essential foodstuffs, substantial quantities of medical supplies for combating tuberculosis in children and venereal disease in children and pregnant mothers. FAO¹ has been responsible for advising UNICEF on nutritional questions and, in particular, regarding its procurement programme. Members of the staff have provided direct technical assistance to UNICEF in carrying out its operations in Europe.

Technical Research and Information

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have conducted, along with their more direct programmes of assistance, research on those aspects of public health in which guidance appears to be particularly needed. They now have available or are preparing for members a large amount of published information, some in the form of texts and other specific guides to the solution of public health problems, some merely summaries of national experience in efforts to promote public health. Articles of a technical nature on subjects connected with public health, and reports of the WHO Technical Committees are published in the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*. Recent developments in laws pertaining to public health are reported upon in the *International Digest of Health Legislation*. Summaries of WHO's main technical publications appear in the monthly *Chronicle of the World Health Organization*.

Two other WHO publications, the *Weekly Epidemiological Record* and the monthly *Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report*, keep national health authorities informed of the incidence and spread of epidemic diseases, and contain analytical and statistical studies. They are supplemented, where appropriate, by cabled reports. WHO is now investigating the possibility of extending to the European area the system

¹ Although references in this chapter to the work of FAO are based on material supplied by FAO, the Department of Economic Affairs assumes full responsibility for this presentation.

of radio broadcasts of epidemiological reports which is already being used successfully by the Singapore station.

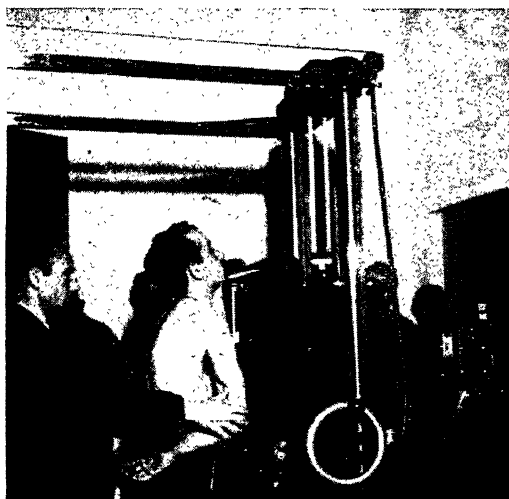
Other research conducted by WHO provides useful material for member countries but is reported informally and not regularly. In 1947, for example, WHO undertook a study of post-vaccinal encephalitis, fear of which had hindered vaccination programmes in a number of countries, and circulated findings to member Governments. WHO is establishing in England an International Influenza Centre whose functions include the collection and distribution of information on influenza epidemics and specification for the possible preparation of common antigenic vaccines of the serological types involved.

To help provide the means for combating a possible epidemic of psittacosis similar to that of 1929-30, WHO has prepared a summary of information on the control of this disease. It has circulated this summary to national health authorities with a request for data on the present situation regarding psittacosis and protection measures applicable.

In connexion with other technical problems under consideration by WHO, the Secretariat is engaged in collecting and organizing information on the use made by Governments of epidemiological information supplied by WHO Interim Commission and suggestions as to the most practical means of providing a unified epidemic reporting service: a list of ports equipped to receive epidemiological messages by radio; suggestions for the revision of the pilgrimage clauses of the International Sanitary Conventions; and data on the size and strength of central public health services in various countries and the resources of these countries for the training of medical and other staff essential to public health services.

One other type of activity in the research field is especially noteworthy, namely, the laboratory work being done by WHO. In connexion with the administration of biological standards, WHO has continued the arrangement established by the League of Nations Health Organization whereby the State Serum Institute at Copenhagen and the laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hampstead (London) actually prepare and distribute the standard medical substances.

Leading scientists of Denmark, France, India, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States met at Geneva in March 1948 for the second session of the Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. At this session they adopted an ambitious plan of experimental research,





aimed at establishing international standards for cholera and whooping cough vaccines, scarlet fever antitoxin, diphtheria and tetanus toxoid, blood groups A and B, the RH factor, and purified tuberculin BCG, and replacing old standards for digitalis and vitamins A and D. Laboratories in Europe, America and India will collaborate in this programme. Seventeen laboratories, for instance, will work on replacement of the digitalis standard alone. Preparations which will serve as international standards will be decided upon after the results obtained from all laboratories are known. It is expected that after the next meeting of the Committee the number of international standards for biological substances will be further increased.

Research in the field of industrial health and safety is illustrated by the *Industrial Safety Survey*, a specialized periodical devoted to problems of accident prevention, published by ILO. ILO has completed or is preparing also a number of miscellaneous publications, among them *Occupation and Health: Encyclopaedia of Industrial Hygiene; Nutrition in Industry*, and *Safety in Factories*.

A number of additional studies in this field, published some years ago by the International Labour Office, are available from ILO. These deal particularly with the disabled, industrial hygiene, and safety, and are listed in Volume II of the *First Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations*.

Nutritional aspects of public health are the subject of a number of studies by FAO, which has completed a special study of *Energy-yielding Components of Food and Computation of Calorie Values* for guidance of nutrition workers throughout the world. Current studies include one on methods employed in surveying diets, a study and appraisal of national experience in school feeding programmes, and a study of methods for conserving or enhancing nutritive values in the milling, processing and preparation of rice.

International Training

Both in 1947 and in 1948, allotments for fellowships have constituted by far the largest single category of expenditures under the field services programme of WHO. More than \$180,700 was expended for fellowships in 1947, when the programme was beginning to get under way. There is provision for potential allotments of more than \$1,000,000 for fellowships in 1948. In some cases the Governments which have received grants for this purpose have paid travelling expenses and other costs

from local currencies; the savings so effected are used to provide additional grants. By the end of May 1948, approximately 250 WHO fellowships had been awarded and eleven Governments were participating in the programme. The First World Health Assembly recognized the value of this work and provided the sum of \$500,000 for fellowships in its 1949 budget. Steps were also taken by the Joint UNICEF-WHO Committee on Health Policy to coordinate the efforts of both organizations in the field of fellowships. Consequently, the World Health Organization will take an active part in the training and supervision of the recipients of UNICEF fellowships.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has recognized the importance of securing trained personnel for programmes of child health and welfare and expressed the hope that, as contributions to the Fund, four or five Governments in Europe having adequate training facilities would put these facilities at the disposal of the Fund for training personnel from less fortunate countries. Two such contributions have already been offered, by the Swiss and French Governments, respectively. Under the "Don Suisse", UNICEF is able to offer for a limited time special training in Geneva and Zurich to doctors, nurses, etc., and advanced courses to specially selected technicians. The French offer provides facilities for training, in Paris, in dentistry and pediatrics.

International Conferences

WHO makes extensive use of international committees in its efforts to further the improvement of health conditions. Eleven such committees, enumerated below, began work under the WHO Interim Commission.

Expert Committee on International Epidemic Control

Expert Sub-Committee for the Revision of the Pilgrimage Clauses of the International Sanitary Conventions

Expert Committee on Quarantine

Expert Sub-Committee on Yellow Fever

Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs

Expert Committee for the Preparation of the Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death

Expert Committee on Biological Standardization

Expert Committee on the Unification of Pharmacopoeias

Expert Committee on Malaria

Expert Committee on Tuberculosis
Expert Committee on Venereal Diseases.

Most of these committees are being continued as organs of the permanent World Health Organization, being treated as nuclear bodies operating on an *ad hoc* basis pending final establishment. Others may be added and plans are being completed for meetings of joint committees with members named by the World Health Organization and other agencies interested in specific problems.

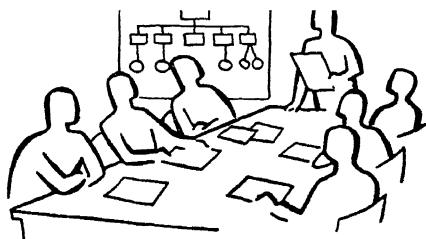
Without exception, these committees are international bodies of experts selected on the basis of qualifications, regardless of nationality. Their meetings not only provide opportunities for exchange of technical information on health questions of concern to member countries but frequently result in practical steps being taken towards the solution of particular problems of health. This is exemplified by the research programme previously initiated by the Expert Committee on Biological Standardization.

The use made by FAO of international conferences in this field is exemplified by the work of the Nutrition Committee, convened in the Philippines in March 1948. The Committee was concerned mainly with improvement of the nutritive value of rice and improvement of the diet of the rice-eating populations of the region. The Committee made recommendations on a number of matters bearing on nutrition, including the minimum thiamine content of milled rice, investigation of the design of mills for producing rice of satisfactory nutritive value, and the convening annually of a committee of experts on nutrition and allied subjects from member countries of the region.

In accordance with the recommendations of the third annual conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization held in Geneva in September 1947, a Conference on Nutrition Problems in Latin America was convened in Montevideo, 18-28 July 1948. The Latin American Conference reviewed the problems of nutrition on the basis of detailed reports from each delegation and brought forth recommendations concerning methods of making nutritional surveys; the determination of the nutritive value of foods already in use in Latin America, especially of those foods the consumption of which might profitably be extended; the improvement of nutrition in selected "demonstration areas" by the co-operation of experts in agriculture, animal husbandry, sociology, education and medicine; the special nutritional problems presented by

pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children, school children, and industrial workers and their families; the spread of knowledge throughout all sections of the population of the fundamental principles of sound feeding; methods for the conservation of food and the avoidance of waste; the training of persons suitable to carry out practical nutrition programmes; the establishment of national nutrition committees; and the convening of a Latin American Nutrition Conference at periodic intervals.

A joint Committee on Child Nutrition of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization Interim Commission was convened in Washington, D. C., in July 1946 to advise UNICEF. This Committee laid down nutritional principles and made recommendations which have subsequently formed the basis of the feeding programme of UNICEF.



C H A P T E R X

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have recognized fully the role that sound administrative mechanisms and procedures can play in economic development and have made provision for assisting Members on this aspect of development both with regard to particular fields of development and with regard to over-all problems of public administration.

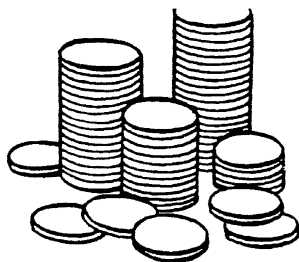
The greater part of the assistance available in organizing for economic development is available in connexion with services described elsewhere in this review. Thus assistance in the organization or re-organization of fiscal agencies and services is available through the United Nations and the Fund; help on the organization and administration of schools, libraries and other educational and scientific institutions is available chiefly through UNESCO; the United Nations, ILO, FAO, the Fund and WHO are prepared to provide help on the organization and administration of statistical services in their respective fields; similarly, these and the other agencies are prepared to provide guidance on the organization and administration of services connected with public health and safety, nutrition, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and other branches

of economic development. The specific assistance they can provide on administrative matters in their respective fields is described elsewhere in this paper in conjunction with discussion of the technical assistance available in particular fields.

The United Nations is currently examining, in detail, the development programmes of selected countries with particular attention to their legal background and machinery for administration. Work on sixteen countries has been completed and is described in *Economic Development in Selected Countries: Plans, Programmes and Agencies*. A report on experience in additional countries will be available early in 1949.

Recognizing that improvement in public administration must come, in the long run, from nationals adequately trained in the science of public administration, the Economic and Social Council has directed the Secretary-General to prepare a study concerning the development of international facilities for the promotion of the science of administration. This study, which will involve consultation with the International Civil Service Advisory Board, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and other expert bodies in the field, is now under way.

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C H A P T E R X I

FINANCE AND CURRENCY

The United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank are prepared to provide Member countries with technical assistance in the financial and monetary fields.

The United Nations

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been requested, by resolution 67 (V) of the Economic and Social Council, to organize a central reference and research service on all technical aspects of public finance and to compile basic documentary material in that field for general information purposes and with a view to rendering technical advice to Member Governments, especially those of economically less-advanced countries.

In addition to general economic and statistical studies of public finance, the United Nations is conducting a number of more specialized studies on the subject of international tax relations, among them,

(a) A collection of more than one hundred international tax agreements, to be published in 1948. This will bring up to date the compila-

tions begun by the League of Nations on international agreements for the prevention of double taxation and fiscal evasion;

(b) The texts of national tax laws and regulations affecting foreigners, foreign resources, international transactions and international travel, transportation and communication;

(c) A compilation of information on international tax assessment and collection practices, designed to facilitate the negotiation of bilateral agreements for the prevention of tax evasion.

The United Nations is continuing and developing work begun by the League of Nations on international tax problems with particular reference to the formulation of model provisions for the elimination of fiscal obstacles to international trade and investment.

As an outgrowth of its research work, the United Nations has been assisting the Venezuelan Government in the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive programme of fiscal and administrative reform. This assistance has taken the form of informal consultations between officials of the Venezuelan Government and the United Nations, research at headquarters, field missions, and assistance in questions of planning, administrative organization and selection of experts. As initially conceived, this programme was of a purely fiscal nature, but it subsequently branched out to embrace practically all fields of public administration and now includes such matters as a census of government employees; reorganization of the structure of the whole national administration; establishment of a civil service system, including the recruitment, training and promotion of government officials and employees; creation of insurance and pension funds and the provision of social services for public servants; reform of budgetary procedures, including preparation, execution, control and long-term planning; establishment of fiscal courts; inauguration of a governmental audit; centralization of government purchasing and distribution of supplies; clarification of fiscal relations between central and local authorities; improvement of port and customs administration; modification of the structure and technique of direct and indirect taxation; and improvement of international tax relations.

The International Monetary Fund

The provision of technical advice to member countries to help in the solution of their urgent financial or monetary problems is one of the principal activities of the International Monetary Fund.

The Fund uses three different mechanisms in performing this service. First, the Board of Executive Directors serves constantly, at the headquarters of the Fund, as an international body available for financial consultation on a multilateral basis. Second, the Fund sends out, at the request of members, technical missions to collect information on the basis of which recommendations may subsequently be made to the Governments concerned, or on occasion to work out with the Government concerned the legislative, administrative and technical details of a particular programme. Third, officials of the Government concerned sometimes bring their problems to the seat of the Fund for discussion with staff experts and executive directors.

The Fund has provided one or more of these types of assistance to many of its forty-six member countries. During the past year alone representatives of the Fund visited twenty-five member countries, while the Executive Board served continuously as a panel for discussion of the fundamental problems of member countries and the technical staff had under constant review developments in the financial situations of these countries. The technical assistance provided to its members by the Fund is ordinarily not publicized in any way since it is regarded as a confidential arrangement between the Fund and the Government to which it is provided.

The Fund's facilities are designed primarily for assistance to members of the Fund, but the organization is also prepared to co-operate with other international organizations in meeting the requests of their members even though they may not be members of the Fund.

The scope of the Fund's advice has been wide. It has included, for example, monetary, fiscal and credit policies, with the aim of ensuring wise use of the financial resources of the country concerned; the control of inflationary pressures; and restrictions, where necessary, on luxury imports in order to conserve foreign exchange for the purchase of essential goods.

The Fund also undertakes certain projects designed to benefit, not one country alone, but all member countries. In this connexion may be cited the *Balance of Payments Manual*, published by the Fund in January 1948 after considerable study by the staff of the Fund in collaboration with representatives of thirty countries and international organizations. The *Manual* is designed to assist members in the compilation of adequate balance-of-payments statistics, thereby providing

the Fund with data necessary for its operations and, at the same time, giving members a better understanding of their own financial situation.

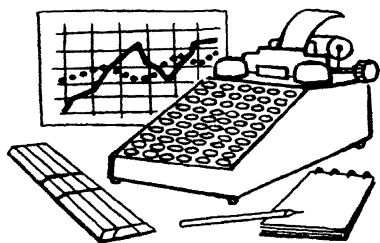
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Bank has pointed out, in its *Second Annual Report*, that the procurement of funds for development frequently calls for major changes in national financial laws and procedures. In some cases it may call for complete reorganization of fiscal agencies; in other cases it may require the clearing up of old debts, the stabilization of currencies, the modification of tax laws, the inauguration of new budgeting and accounting procedures, or some combination of these and other changes. The Bank has indicated its willingness to contribute, by loans of personnel or other means, to the achievement of these ends.

The Bank has not been requested to send out missions specifically for the purpose of rendering technical assistance to its Member Governments. During recent months, however, the Bank has, upon request, despatched study groups to countries in various areas of the world in order to make general economic studies and diagnose the particular problems facing the country or countries concerned. Such missions have gone to Chile, Mexico, Brazil, the Philippine Republic, Peru, Bolivia and various European countries. A number of requests for missions to other countries are pending and it is anticipated that, during the forthcoming months, study groups will be sent out in appropriate cases in response to such requests.

The studies made by these missions furnish the Bank with first-hand information on conditions in the country concerned and often serve as a basis for loan discussions. In cases where the Bank is called upon for recommendations regarding the economic and financial problems facing the country concerned, these studies may also serve as a basis for such recommendations. In the case of Chile, for example, the findings of the Mission sent by the Bank served as the basis of a series of recommendations on financial matters that were subsequently carried out by the Chilean Government. At the request of the Chilean Government, the Bank also furnished Chile with the names of various independent technical experts in particular fields of development, some of whom were subsequently engaged by Chile to assist in the preparation of development plans.

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CHAPTER XII

STATISTICS

The collection and compilation of statistics is generally recognized as an essential or useful instrument for efficient administration and for the analyses necessary to the formulation and execution of governmental policies. To these ends, Governments usually require special statistical reports on matters of particular concern, as well as the usual basic statistics on population, international trade and domestic economic activity. The development of national statistical services is also of particular importance to the international organizations in connexion with their studies of international aspects of economic development.

The United Nations and the specialized agencies are prepared to provide Members with substantial help in this field, in particular through technical missions, training centres and publications.

The United Nations is now in the process of negotiation for two missions requested by Member Governments to advise the Governments on statistical organization and matters connected with the censuses of 1950. The United Nations is also collaborating with FAO and the Government of Mexico in connexion with the operation of the training centre for statistics in Mexico City.

On the basis of census materials received from various Governments, and with the co-operation of the relevant specialized agencies, the United Nations is issuing a series of technical reports on statistical matters,

of which the following are now available and have been distributed to Member Governments and international organizations: *Collation of Results of Population and Agricultural Censuses; 1950 Censuses of Population — Preliminary Report of National and International Activities; Problems of Defining, Identifying and Measuring the Agricultural Population; The Labour Force: Problems of Census Definition and Enumeration; The Investigation of Sex, Age, Marital Status and Educational Characteristics in Censuses of Population; Birthplace, Nationality or Citizenship, and Language: Problems of Census Enumeration and Definition.*

The United Nations has arranged the preparation of a manual on statistical sampling dealing specifically with agricultural sample surveys. *A Brief Statement on the Uses of Sampling in Censuses of Population. Agriculture, Public Health, and Commerce*, prepared by a member of the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, is now available. Additional material on sampling experience and techniques is being requested from Governments, on the basis of which studies will be prepared by the United Nations.

An *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*, as approved by the Statistical Commission, has been accepted by the Economic and Social Council at its 7th Session (Resolution 149 VII Section A). The Council recommends that all Member Governments make use of this Classification either by: (a) adopting this system of classification as a national standard, or (b) rearranging their statistical data in accordance with this system for purposes of international comparability.

A draft revised *Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics* has been compiled by the United Nations and circulated to Governments for comments, as has a study of *National Income Statistics of Various Countries*. Other studies will be published regarding indices of industrial production and statistics of prices.

Pursuant to section E of resolution 149 (VII), adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session, problems associated with the provision of education and training in statistics are being studied by the United Nations. The specialized agencies and the International Statistical Institute have been consulted on this, and a draft report on an international programme for education and training in statistics has been prepared which will be revised in time for

consideration by the Statistical Commission at its fourth session, now scheduled for April 1949.

The United Nations also undertakes to promote international conferences to further the free flow of information on statistical questions and techniques. In this connexion it sponsored the World Statistical Congress, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 40 (IV), which was held in Washington, D. C., in 1947. Resolution 149 (VII) of the Economic and Social Council requests the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate consultation among representatives of the statistical agencies of European Governments upon statistical questions. Regional consultations are contemplated in the near future.

The technical assistance available from other sources on statistical matters in particular fields is described under appropriate subject headings elsewhere in this review. It includes, briefly, assistance in developing statistical services in the fields of finance, agriculture, forestry, fishing, health, education, labour and employment.

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APPENDIX 1

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at the First Part of the Third Session, 4 December 1948

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the action in relation to technical assistance previously taken by the General Assembly [resolutions 52 (I) and 58 (I) of 14 December 1946] and by the Economic and Social Council [resolutions 27 (IV) and 51 (IV) of 28 March 1947, 96 (V) of 12 August 1947, 139 (VII), A, of 26 August 1948 and 149 (VII), C, of 27 August 1948],

2. Considering that

(a) The promotion of conditions of economic and social progress and development is one of the principal objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

(b) The lack of expert personnel and lack of technical organization are among the factors which impede the economic development of the under-developed areas,

(c) The United Nations can extend efficacious and timely help in this connexion for the achievement of the objective set forth in Chapters IX and X of the Charter.

3. *Decides* to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the Secretary-General to perform the following functions, where appropriate in co-operation with the specialized agencies, when requested to do so by Member Governments:

(a) Arrange for the organization of international teams consisting of experts provided by or through the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the purpose of advising those Governments in connexion with their economic development programmes, the organization of such teams, of course, not to preclude the invitation of individual or groups of experts from the United Nations or from specialized agencies in connexion with problems in the field of those specialized agencies;

(b) Arrange for facilities for the training abroad of experts of under-developed countries through the provision of fellowships for

study in those countries or institutions which, in the particular fields of study, have achieved an advanced level of technical competence;

(c) Arrange for the training of local technicians within the under-developed countries themselves by promoting visits of experts in various aspects of economic development for the purpose of instructing local personnel and for assisting in the organization of technical institutions:

(d) Provide facilities designed to assist Governments to obtain technical personnel, equipment and supplies, and to arrange for the organization of such other services as may be appropriate in the promotion of economic development, including the organization of seminars on special problems of economic development, and the exchange of current information concerning technical problems of economic development;

4. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to undertake the performance of the functions listed in paragraph 3, in agreement with the Governments concerned, on the basis of requests received from Governments with due regard to geographical considerations and in accordance with the following policies:

(a) The amount of services and the financial conditions under which they shall be furnished to the various Governments shall be decided by the Secretary-General, and shall be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at each of its sessions;

(b) The kind of service mentioned under paragraph 3 above to be rendered to each country shall be decided by the Government concerned;

(c) The countries desiring assistance should perform in advance as much of the work as possible in order to define the nature and the scope of the problem involved;

(d) The technical assistance furnished shall (i) not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country concerned and shall not be accompanied by any considerations of a political nature; (ii) be given only to or through Governments; (iii) be designed to meet the needs of the country concerned; (iv) be provided, as far as possible, in the form which that country desires; (v) be of high quality and technical competence:

(e) The sums appropriated for the performance of the functions set forth in paragraph 3 shall not be expended on functions or services which are a special responsibility of a specialized agency except in agreement with the executive head of that agency:

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to each session of the Economic and Social Council on the measures which he has taken in compliance with the terms of the present resolution;

6. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that it reviews at each session the actions taken under the present resolution and, when necessary, formulate recommendations concerning policy and budgetary action required by the General Assembly to carry on the functions instituted by the present resolution.

APPENDIX 2

International Organisations through which Technical assistance is available

The foregoing chapters indicate the types of technical assistance available to Members, the agencies from which assistance of various types in various fields can be obtained, and the experience of these agencies to date in rendering assistance. Member Governments interested in inquiring into or requesting any particular type of technical assistance should address their requests to the United Nations or to the specialized agency concerned as follows:

The Honorable Trygve Lie, Secretary-General

United Nations

Lake Success, New York

United States of America

Mr. David Morse, Director-General

International Labour Organisation

3450 Drummond Street

Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada

Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director-General

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO House

19, avenue Kléber

Paris XVIe, France

Mr. Edward Warner, President of the Council

International Civil Aviation Organization

Sun Life Building

Dominion Square

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

John J. McCloy, President

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

1818 H Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Camille Gutt, Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Monsieur le Docteur Franz von Ernst
Directeur du Bureau de l'Union Internationale des
Télécommunications
1, Effingerstrasse
Berne, Switzerland

Mr. Eric Wyndham-White, Executive Secretary
Interim Commission
International Trade Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

ABBREVIATIONS

the Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
the Fund	International Monetary Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOPH	International Office of Public Health
ITO	International Trade Organization, Interim Commission
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
WHO	World Health Organization

PICTURE CREDITS

Page 7 bottom: British Information Service. *13, top:* Polish Government Information Centre. *20, top:* Belgian Government Information Service. *20, bottom:* Chinese Ministry of Information. *25:* CAA. *37 and 38:* U. S. Department of Agriculture. *55, top:* Netherlands Information Bureau. *55, bottom:* Government of India Information Services. *56, top:* National Film Board of Canada. *56, bottom:* Canadian National Railways. *59, top:* British Information Service. *59, bottom:* Anatole Solow. *66, top:* N. Y. City Board of Education. *67, bottom:* U. S. Department of Agriculture. *73:* National Film Board of Canada. *81, bottom:* Belgian Government Information Service. *82:* Westinghouse.

